

Philip Nall June

30 1793

T H E

A R M S

English Baronets
of the
English Baronets
AND THE
English Baronets
Knights of the Bath
WITH THE
English Baronets
Dates of their Creations
brought down
English Baronets
to the present time.

PRINTED

for G. Kearsly, at N. 46
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1779.

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*H*onorary distinctions have been adopted in all wise governments; good men should bear conspicuous marks of their country's approbation; they act as stimulators to eligible pursuits: in them the Scholar, the Statesman, the Philosopher, and the Soldier, see the pleasing fruit of their assiduity. Elevated Titles, when earned by merit, create respect; and those that affect to despise them have, generally speaking, narrow minds and contracted ideas.

Publications of this kind serve to proclaim the rewards of virtue, and create a spirit of emulation. Self-approbation, which always accompanies real merit, is generally a sufficient reward in private life; but in public, it is necessary to hold them up to view as an example for others: sometimes it happens, that honours are conferred upon such as have little or no title to them; and we have also known them descend accidentally to worthless objects:

A

when

when they are hereditary, it is impossible to prevent it. All human establishments are subject to imperfection; however, a few such examples should not throw a general stigma upon an institution, evidently calculated to promote the happiness of those who contribute to the welfare of their country; and it is to be hoped, a great majority of the names, which are recorded in this *Vade Mecum*, come under the above description.

The extensive sale of the **Three Pocket Volumes* which I have already published, has induced me to add a *Fourth* in the same portable size, under the Title of *THE ENGLISH BARONETAGE*, containing all their arms neatly and faithfully engraved, with the dates of their respective creations, and a concise account of the establishment of this Order by king James the First, with sundry other useful particulars, which may be found by consulting the Table of Contents.

GEORGE KEARSLY.

* *The ARMS of the NOBILITY, the PEERAGE, and an INTRODUCTION to HERALDRY, Price 2s. 6d. each.*

S. L. Banks 1810.

THE
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OF THE
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Argent*



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Asgill



Ashburnham



Aston



Astley of Hill & Morton.



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Viscountess of Wyndham



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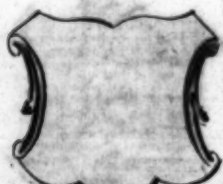
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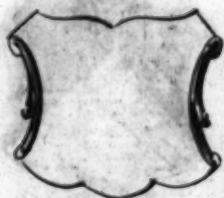
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of Newcastle

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of Foddington*



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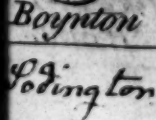
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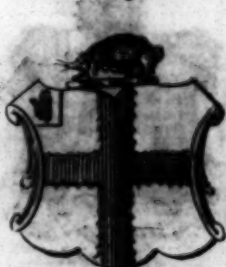
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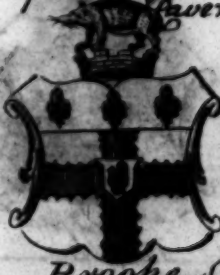
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Burgoyne



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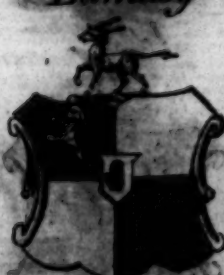
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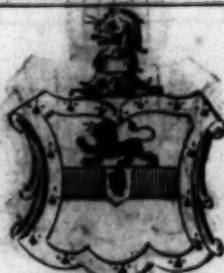
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Cornish



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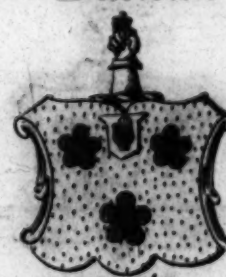
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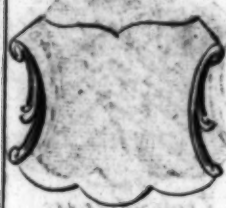
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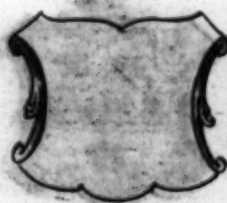
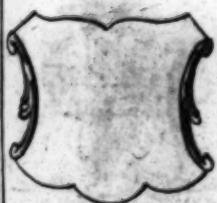
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*Fleming**Foote**Fernor**Gardiner**Gage**Gay**Rivers Gay**Gerrard**Gererd**Gibbons*



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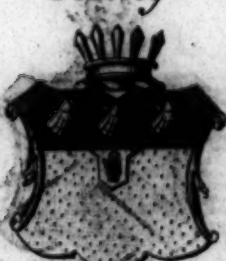
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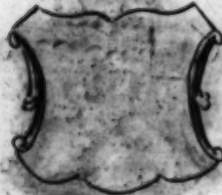
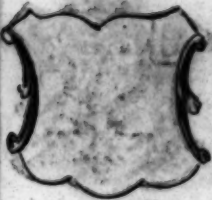
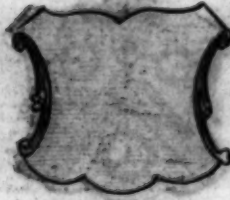
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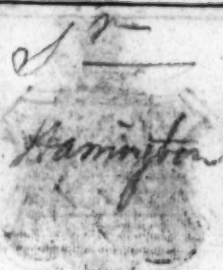


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Gresley

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Hamington



Henham



Harbord



Harpur



Hatton



Head



Heathcote



Heron



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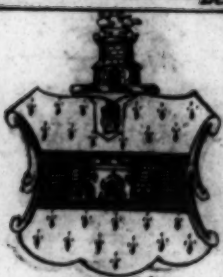
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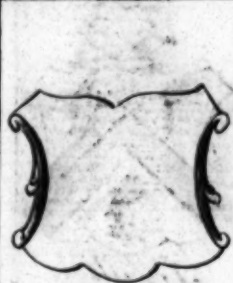
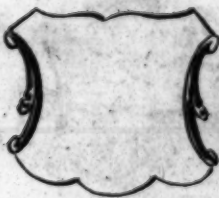


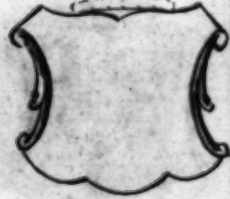
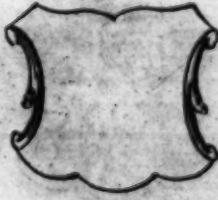
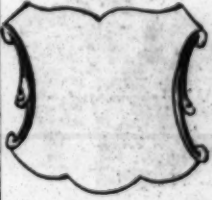
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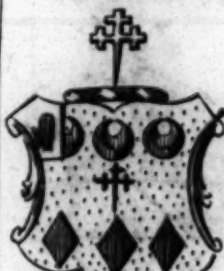
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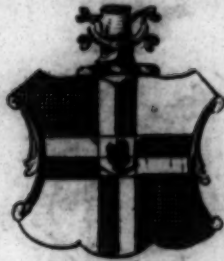
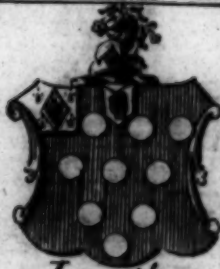
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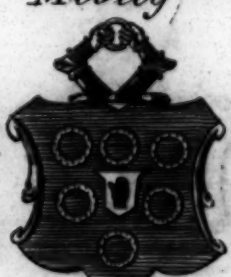
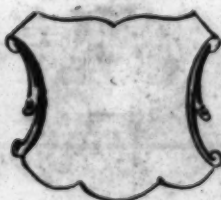
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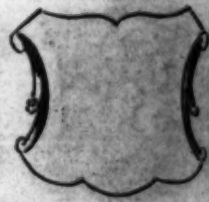
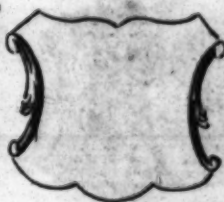
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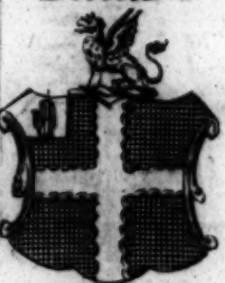
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of York^{re}**Moreland**Markham**Mackworth**Major**Mannock**Mainwaring**More
of More Hall**Mansell
of Trimsaran**Mansell
of Ischoed*













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of Hackney**Middleton
of Beloy**Mayne**Mill**Millbank**Mildmay**Mitchell**Milner**Miller*

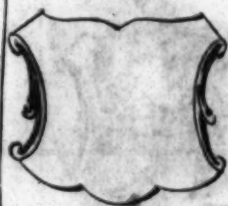
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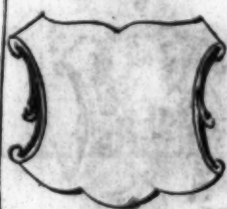
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*Payne**Paul**Parsons**Prestvick**Pennington**Peachy**Pettus**Perrett**Pennayman**Peyton*

		
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<i>Prideaux</i>	<i>Pringle</i>	<i>Procter</i>
		
<i>Pynsent</i>	<i>Pryce</i>	<i>Palmer of Buck</i>
		
<i>Palmer of Northamp</i>	<i>Palliser</i>	<i>Pile</i>

*Pym**Poole of Poole**Price**Pole of Shute**Perrott**Peppierell**Rich**Read**Ramsden**Rumbold**Rich*

*Richards**Robinson
of London**Robinson
of Newby**Robinson
of Rookby**Rodney**Rogers**Rous**Rushout**Russell**Rokeby**Rivers**Ridley*

*Pym**Poole of Poole**Price**Pole of Shute**Perrott**Pepperell**Rich**Read**Ramsden**Rumbold**Rich*



Richards



*Robinson
of London*



*Robinson
of Newby*



*Robinson
of Rokeby*



Rodney



Rogers



Rous



Rushout



Russell



Rokeby



Rivers



Ridley



Stepney



Savile



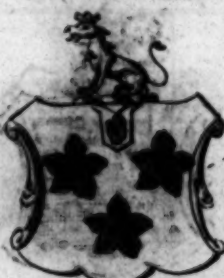
Samwell



St. Quentin



Scott



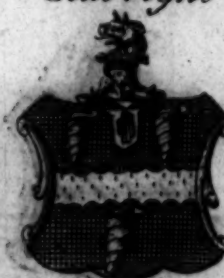
Seabright



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Sheffield



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Shuckburg

*Sidley**Symeon**Skipwith**Smythe
of Langley**Smith
of Hill Hall**Smith
of East Stoke**Smith
of Long Ashton**Smith of Upton
& Thornham**Smith
of Sydling Dorset**Soame*

*Standish**Stanley
of Hooton**Stanley
of Alderley**Stonehouse**Spring**Stapleton**Style**Stuart**Strickland**St. John**Sutton**Svinburne*

*Tempest**Tancred**Tirril**Thomas
of Yaptom Place**Thomas
of Wenwoc**Temple*



Trelarwy



Thockmorton



Thorold



*Turner
of Warham*



Trollope



Trowelhan



Tichborne



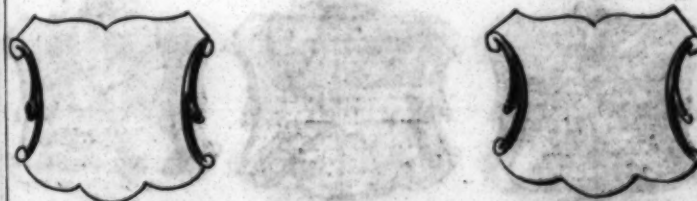
*Turner
of Ambroseden*



*Twisden
of Pechham*



Tynte

*Taylor**Thompson**Van Neck**Vavasor**Vandepuit**Vyvyan**Vyvyan**Vincent*



Warburton



Wake

Windebank
of Bolonge

Webster



Webb



Warrender



Wheale



Wescombe



Wentworth



Woolriche



Whichcote



Wheeler



*Williams
of Llangibby*



*Williams
of Goldington*



*Williams
of Penrhyn*



*Williams
of Givernet*



*Williams
of Wymstey*



*Williams
of Chichester*



*Wynne
of Broderden*



*Wynne
of Lees Wood*



Williamson



*Wynne
of Norlele*



Wodehouse



Williams Wynne



Winnington



Wrottesly



Wilson



Wiseman



Wolstenholme



Wolseley

Wrey
of Tamstock

Worsley

or Wrey
of Steningford

Wyche



Watson



Wilmot



Walter



Wyvill



Woolaston



Willis



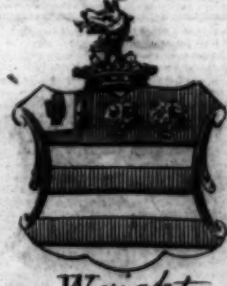
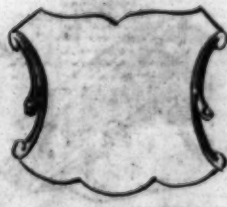
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Wintringham



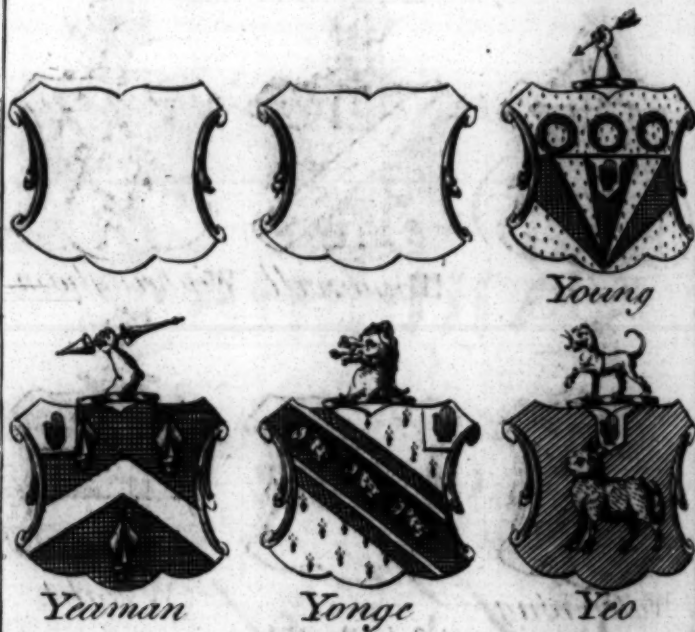
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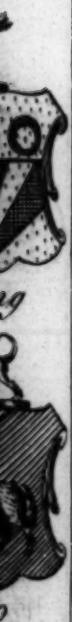
Wright



Wolf



Arms,
of the
Knights
* of the *
Bath





The SOVEREIGN.



BISHOP of OSNABRUG



Breadalbane



Hawke



Hamilton



Macartney



Calthorpe



Walpole



Warren



Frederick



Bellamont

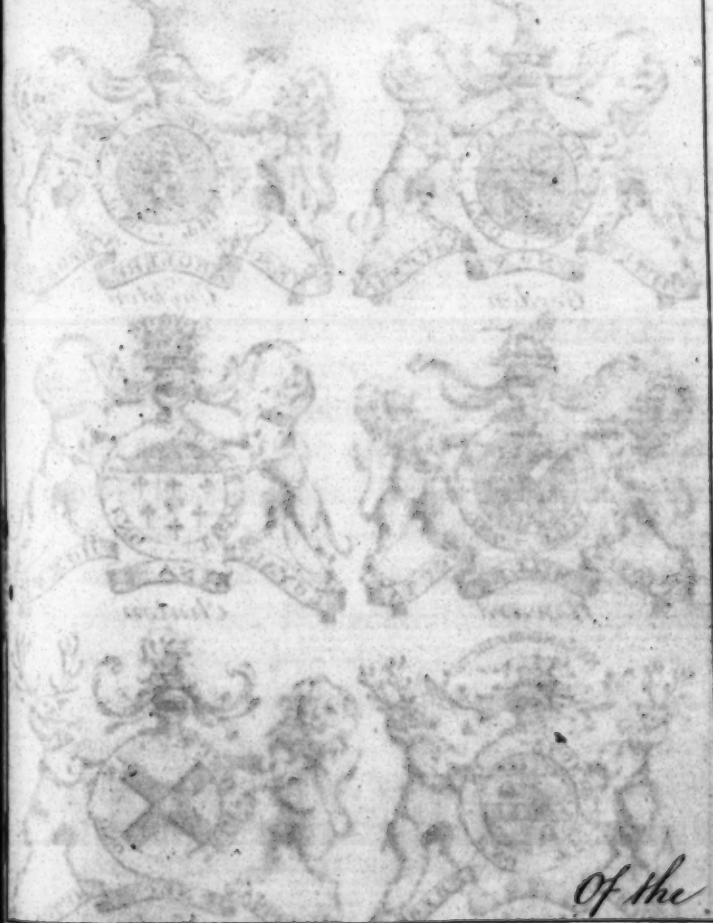


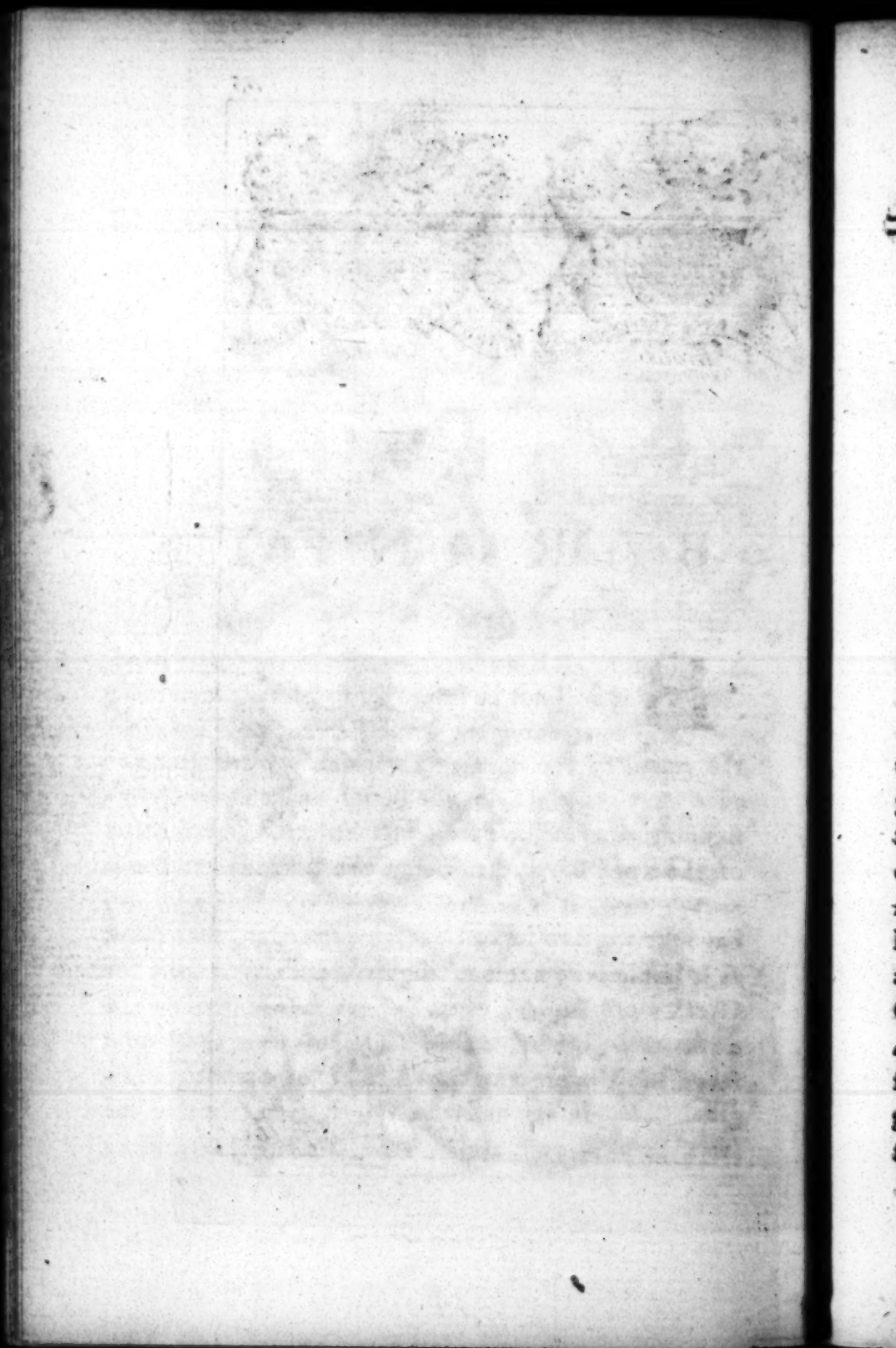
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OF THE
O R D E R
O F
B A R O N E T S.

1. **B**EFORE we begin to treat of the Order itself, it will not be improper to premise something concerning the word *Baronet*, or *Baronettus*, the name of the dignity of which we are going to give some account: for the better and clearer understanding whereof, we shall first settle the signification of the word *Baro*, that being the primitive to *Baronettus*: now, it is generally agreed by those who will have the word to be of Grecian extraction, that *Baro*, as it implies the name of dignity, is derived from the Greek word *βαρὺς*, i. e. *vir gravis, eximius, vel magnæ autoritatis*; others, whose judgments seem to be most favoured, declare this word to be of barbarous original, and, in its native sense, it seems to be the same as *vir*, in Latin. And, among the antient

A 2 Anglo-

Anglo-Saxons, it signified as much; and so by degrees became a name of office and dignity: but *Baronettus* is plainly derived from *Baro*, and accordingly has been rendered into Latin, by *Baronulus* and *Barunculus*, as well as *Baronettus*; all which words, it is clear, are of the same import, and diminutives of *Baro*; as *Calepine*, in his dictionary, says, '*Baro est vir fortis, a quo fit diminutivum barunculus*:' therefore, according to these definitions, Baronet undoubtedly signifies a lesser or little baron. The word Baronet is antient in both England and France, as the learned Selden observes; in England it has been used for Banneret, when that expressed a parliamentary Baron; e. g. in this notion it is used in the stat. of Rich. II. where 'every archbishop, &c. duke, earl, baron, baronet, knight of a shire, &c. are commanded, under pain of amercement, or other punishment, according to antient use, to appear in parliament.' Again, in an attainder under Hen. VI. one of the jury challenged himself, because his ancestors had been baronets and *seigneurs des parliaments*; and as it has been often in this sense, so also it has often been applied to Bannerets, when the word has expressed a knight-banneret; for neither have the old stories *Baronetti* very frequent for *Banneretti*; as Walsingham, in his history of Edw. II. speaking of the prisoners that were taken at the memorable battle of Strivelin, fought between the English and Scots, says,

OF BARONETS.

says, '*capti sunt autem, & in custodia detenti, Barones*
' & *Baronetti viginti duo, milites sexaginta octo, &c.*'—

But also even in a patent, passed so lately as temp. Edw. VI. to Sir Ralph Fane, a knight-banneret, he is called *Baronettus*. And, in France, in regard to the antient nearness of Bannerets there to Barons, some have called them Baronets, as if (to use the words of the learned author before-mentioned) they had a diminutive title of Barons, which also serves to confirm our derivation of the word Baronet. And now, having shown the etymon and signification of this word, we hope the small digression we have made, in reflecting a little on the antient use, will be excused, and immediately we proceed to our present purpose.

2. Baronets, then (as appears before by the name) are an inferior sort of Barons, and seem constituted in the room of the antient Valvasours, or Vavasors, between the barons of England, and the orders of knighthood, taking place next to barons, which was a dignity that seems to have come to us from the French: for during their dominion in Italy, those were called Vavasors who governed the people, or part of them, under the duke, earl, or chieftain, and (according to Butler the lawyer) has a full power of punishing, but not the right of fairs and markets. See Additions to *Camden's Britannia*.

3. This honour was instituted A.D. 1611: the founder was king James the First, sole monarch of
Great

Great Britain; long before whose reign the whole kingdom of Ireland, but especially the most ample and famous province of Ulster, in that kingdom, had continued in a most unsettled state, very much arising from the natural disposition of that people, quite rude and uncivilized, who were equally averse to all order, as they were unwilling, for any length of time, to submit to government, and seemed, as it were, to have a propensity to disorder and lawless liberty. In this situation they had, for a long tract of time, rendered themselves remarkable for their rebellious insurrections upon, and frequent defections from, the English government, as appears from antient histories; their turbulent tempers having made them unapt for, and inflexible to, all rule; and good laws were absent thence, which are the cements of all society; because their binding power, the essence of all laws, would not there have been obeyed by a wild people: a country peopled as this was, must necessarily bear some resemblance to its inhabitants; so a great part of the lands herein, by the ignorance and indolence of the owners, was waste, and for want of due management and cultivation lay sterile and unprofitable, the proprietors and property being equally useless to themselves and others; barbarism, irreligion, and ignorance, with all their sad attendants, for a long while seemed to have taken full possession of the land; and government, religion, and good manners, to have been
been

been excluded, together with arts and sciences. Such was the calamitous case of this province in former times; and what much cherished these disorders was, the many unsuccessful attempts that had been often made to subdue this barbarous people; so that it continued *ferè in statu quo*, with no very great interruption or alteration, to the reign of this king, who finding it in a ruinous confusion, as their sovereign took the universal miserable state thereof into his royal consideration and protection, attempted the reduction of it, and by the power of his successful arms expelled the barbarous rebels, and caused peace and tranquillity to flourish over all her borders: a work, indeed, which none of his predecessors could ever accomplish, although they had often endeavoured, at the expence of much blood and treasure, but left it to this prince, wrapt up in the mists of blood, ruin, and disorder: and after he had happily effected this his first laudable undertaking, being farther solicitous, out of his princely regard for that people; attentive, at the same time, to the desires of his subjects, for the plantation and adorning that kingdom with good men, wholesome laws, and the true use of sacred religion, especially the province of Ulster, which had ever, from the beginning, been the nursery and seminary of treasons, rebellions, insurrections, and atheistical barbarism; and likewise being providently careful, that so great a province might thus be established, and

more and more flourish in an affluence of wealth, and all other things which might be conducive to the ornament and happiness of the commonwealth; and that the whole management of such civil affairs should be protected and maintained by an armed power, to wit, by troops and garrisons, so that neither hostile force, nor intestine faction, might hinder or disturb the repose thereof: his majesty, to these worthy and honourable ends, so becoming a prince's regard, did, in the ninth year of his reign, *de jure prærogativæ regalis, & more regum Angliæ, progenitorum suorum*, and as other sovereigns in foreign countries, on the like public and urgent occasions had done before him, erect, constitute, and create this order, called Baronets, (which his royal successors, the only fountains of all honour, have continued) an order peculiar and proper to our own nation, being a mean or middle station between the barons of parliament, and the order of knights, chusing those he was pleased to dignify with the same, out of the most prime and principal rank of gentlemen, through all his majesty's dominion of England, who might strenuously promote this his royal undertaking, and with their wealths should be aiding towards the building of churches, towns, and castles, which are the causes of civil commerce, and mutual friendship, one man with another; whereby God is feared, the king obeyed, and the land tilled and manured; all which they (the Baronets) did not
only

only (of their own free motion) tender to his majesty's service, but also made proffer of their lives, fortunes, and estates, to hazard in the performance of this duty; and that when any spark of rebellion, or other hostile invasion, should attempt to disturb the peace of this kingdom, or province, that they themselves, in person, would be ready to defend it; and each of them did maintain and keep thirty foot-soldiers there, who were actually in the service of the king for the defence of the kingdom, but chiefly for the security of the said plantation of the province of Ulster. Upon these weighty and necessary, civil and religious considerations, was this order founded, which his majesty was pleased to endow with several privileges of honour, that we shall mention in the sequel of this treatise.

4. This honour was made hereditary, by the king's letters-patent, in the rolls, to be seen, thus: 'James, by the grace of God, &c. We have ordained, erected, constituted, and created a certain degree, state, dignity, name, and title of a Baronet, within this our kingdom of England, to endure for ever; to whom the king doth so create to him, and to the heirs male of his body, &c.'

5. The manner of creation is therefore by patent under the great seal, to a man, and the heirs-male of his body lawfully begotten, for ever; though sometimes the Baronetship is further entailed, for want of issue

male, according to the pleasure of the sovereign. This degree has generally been placed at the head of the *Nobiles minores*; but there are some that will have Baronets to be the last under the first rank, *i. e.* the *Nobiles majores*; and their reason is, as having their honour hereditary, and by patent, as the other nobility have; which opinion not only the foregoing considerations seem to favour, but we may also add (besides the similitude of the name, and its antient application to Barons) that this is likewise a local title; for we find a distinction in law between a Baronet created of a place, and one not; and in lord Coke's reports it is thus resolved, 'That if the king does
' not create him of some place, he shall not have an
' estate tail, but fee-simple-conditional, which shall be
' forfeited for felony; but if he create him Baronet
' of a place, then he shall have an estate-tail, within
' the statute of Westm. 1. *De donis conditionalibus.*'

6. On the 22d of May, in the ninth year of his reign, king James created divers by patents, that differed not one from another in any syllable, more than the names of those created; the form whereof hereafter we shall insert; and afterwards many others were made by the like patents, that passed to some by warrants of the privy-seal, and to others, by warrants of commissioners authorized under the great seal, for treating with such as desired to be created, on the terms in the preamble of the patent, and for giving
warrant

warrant for the creation of them; and to those commissioners instructions were also annexed to their commission, which likewise we shall add; whereby none were to be admitted into this order, unless upon good proof they were men for quality, state of living, and good reputation, worthy of it, and at the least descended of a grandfather by the father's side, that bare arms, and had also a certain clear revenue in lands of at least one thousand pounds *per ann.* so that by the patent, and this commission, it is evident, at first, they were persons eminent in family, figure, and fortune: but the institution, in the succeeding times, has not been kept quite inviolate; and, indeed, what degree or order is there to be found, whose original fundamental rules have not, in any long tract of time, on different (and sometimes, perhaps, very plausible) occasions, been broke through in one respect or another?

7. At the first institution, it was designed that they should not exceed two hundred; and that after this number should be complete, if any of them became extinct for want of heirs-male, there should never be any more created in their room, but that the number aforesaid should diminish, and on that account be reduced to a lesser number; the founder exceeded this by four only, and those were to fill vacancies that happened, not by death or attainder, but by promotion to a higher dignity, so that he did not go beyond

his engagement; but the succeeding kings of England have been pleased to increase this number; and this is now, as the higher hereditary titles, without limitation, at the pleasure of the prince.—And having given some account of the foundation, we proceed next to set forth the privileges, pre-eminencies, precedencies, with other matters of distinction belonging to this degree.

8. And first, they are to be called, and plead, and be impleaded, by the name of Baronet; and in all commissions, writs, and other deeds, the style of Baronet is to be placed at the end of their surnames, as a necessary and legal addition of dignity; and in all English writings, salutations, and compellations, the addition of, Sir, is to be placed before the christian names; and their having this honorary particle thus prefixed, has (*inter alia*) given occasion for some to fancy baronets to be knights; and therefore many have fondly stiled them Knights-baronets, as if this order had been a species of knighthood; whereas it is not: for we find the creation of the dignity of a Baronet, in antient times, did not discharge the heir from being in ward, as if the heir had been a knight; for he is not made knight by this, the dignity of a knight not being descendible; but this is descendible, and of superior rank to knighthood; though baronets and their eldest sons, or heirs apparent, may be knighted on due application, as we shall soon shew.

9. The title of lady is to be attributed to their wives, who precede the wives of all knights whatsoever, this being an hereditary honour; and some have stiled them Baronetesses, and we think not improperly, that word being made the feminine of Baronet, as Baroness is of Baron.

10. Baronets have place and precedence, as well in all commissions, writs, writings, appellations, &c. as also in all sessions, assemblies, and other places whatsoever, as well before all knights of the Bath, as knights-bachelors, and likewise all knights-bannerets, those bannerets only excepted who shall happen to be created under the king's banner, displayed in a royal army in open war, and the king personally present, and not otherwise. And they take place amongst themselves, according to the priority of their creation.

11. In the reign of king James I. upon a controversy of precedence between the younger sons of viscounts and barons, and the baronets, after his majesty's hearing counsel in person three several days at large, and having had information from the heralds, and taken due consideration of proofs produced on both sides, a decree and establishment was made thereupon, and touching some other points also, concerning as well bannerets as the baronets; whereby his majesty did declare, and finally decree, that the younger sons of viscounts and barons should take place and precedence before all
Baronets.

Baronets. And by the same ordained, the better to settle, and clear also, all questions of precedence that may concern either bannerets, or the younger sons of viscounts and barons, or the Baronets, either as they have relation amongst themselves, or towards others respectively, that such bannerets as should be made by the king's majesty, his heirs and successors, under his or their standard, displayed in an army royal, in open war, and the king personally present, for the term of the lives of such bannerets, and no longer (according to the most antient and noble institution) should for ever hereafter take place and precedence before all bannerets whatsoever (no respect being had to the time and priority of their creation) as likewise before the younger sons of viscounts and barons, and also before all Baronets. And again, that the younger sons of viscounts and barons, and also all Baronets, should take place and precedence before all bannerets whatsoever, other than such as should be made by the king himself, his heirs and successors, in person, and in such special form as aforesaid.

12. His majesty likewise ordained, that the knights of the most noble order of the garter, the privy counsellors, the master of the court of wards and liveries, the chancellor and under-treasurer of the Exchequer, chancellor of the duchy, the chief justice of the court of King's-bench, the master of the rolls, the chief justice of the court of Common-pleas, the chief baron
of

of the Exchequer, and all other the judges and barons of the degree of the coif of the said courts, should, by reason of such their honourable order and employment of state and justice, have place and precedence before the younger sons of viscounts and barons, and all Baronets; but that no other person or persons whatsoever, under the degree of barons of parliament, should take place before the said baronets, except only the eldest sons of viscounts and barons, and others of higher degree: and accordingly he did ordain and decree, that the Baronets, and the heirs males of their bodies, should for ever enjoy their place and precedence, next unto, and immediately after, the younger sons of viscounts and barons; and that no person or persons, or state or states of men, should have or take place between them.

13. His majesty also ordained and decreed, that the wives of the Baronets, and of the heirs males of their bodies, should likewise, by virtue of their husbands dignity, in all places, and upon all occasions, enjoy their place and precedence during their lives, next unto, and immediately after, that place that is due and belongeth unto the wives of the younger sons of viscounts and barons, and to the daughters of viscounts and barons.

14. And his majesty, by the letters patent of creation, granted (and this engagement he farther confirmed by a decree) that neither he, his heirs or successors, should

should or would, at any time hereafter, erect, ordain, constitute, or create, any other degree, order, name, title, stile, dignity, or state, nor would give place, precedency, or preheminance, to any person or persons whatsoever, under or beneath the degree, dignity, or state of lords of parliament of the realm of England, which should or might be taken, used, or accounted to be higher, before, or equal to the degree, dignity, or place of the Baronets; and agreeable thereto, in lord Coke's Reports (*Pasch. 9 Jac. I.*) we find it thus resolved, ' That the king cannot create ' any dignity above the dignity of a baronet, and under the dignity of a baron.'

15. Baronets and their eldest sons have this peculiar privilege, that they may be knighted if they please; for it was ordained and decreed by his majesty, for him, his heirs and successors, that such Baronets, and the heirs males of their bodies as hereafter should be no knights, when they attain, or be of the age of twenty-and-one years, upon knowledge thereof given to the lord chamberlain of the household, or vice-chamberlain for the time being; or, in their absence, to any other officer attending upon his majesty's person, should be knighted by his majesty, his heirs and successors, without paying any fees or dues, if they should desire it. And as many of the Baronets first created, and their eldest sons, were knighted, so, by this means, they became knights and baronets, as they

OF BARONETS.

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they in former times were called, and still remain to be so by the vulgar.

16. The institution of this order being for the plantation and protection of the whole kingdom of Ireland, but more especially for the defence and security of the province of Ulster, in the same kingdom; therefore, for their distinction, those of this order, and their descendants, may bear in their coat of arms, either in a canton, or in an escutcheon, at their election, viz. Argent, a Hand, sinister, coupéd at the Wrist, extended in Pale, Gules, being the arms of the ancient kings of Ulster in Ireland; and that honourable augmentation which his majesty was pleased (by his royal decree) to grant and confer upon the Baronets for their more honour, and to their issue for ever, &c. besides which, in their atchievements, their helmets are distinguished from the inferior gentry.

17. It was also ordained that the Baronets, and the heirs males of their bodies, should have place in the armies of the king's majesty, his heirs and successors, in the grofs, near about the royal standard of the king, his heirs and successors, for the defence of the same.

18. And by the same decree, that Baronets, and the heirs males of their bodies, should have two assistants of the body to support the pall, a principal mourner, and four assistants to him, at their funerals; being the mean betwixt a baron and a knight.

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19. When

19. When a Baronet lies in state, before his interment the room for his corpse is to be hung with baize, the next chamber ringed with baize, escutcheons of buckram, the pall is to be of velvet of five breadths, the standard of four yards and a half long, one penon of his paternal coat, and if there are quarterings, there is to be another penon thereof; helm, crest, sword, targe, and coat of arms. And the room for the corpse of a Baronetess, or Baronet's wife, is to be hung in the same manner as her husband's, and escutcheons and pall to be the same; there are to be two penons, one of her paternal coat and his, and another of the Baronet's quarterings, impaled with her own; that is, the same ceremonial as is used at the funerals of persons of the next preceding degree.

20. In the universities, by the statutes, Baronets enjoy much the same privileges as the higher nobility, and are there stiled Noblemen.

21. A few years after the institution, his majesty made another decree, which also passed under the great seal, wherein he declared, that forasmuch as the degree of a Baronet is an hereditary degree in blood; therefore, that the eldest sons of the same Baronets, and their wives, as well during their husbands lives as after, and the daughters of the same Baronets, the said daughters following next after the said wives of the eldest sons of the said Baronets, should have place and precedence before the eldest son,
and

and the wife of the eldest son of any knight, of what degree or order soever. And likewise, that the younger sons of the same Baronets, and their wives, as well during their husbands lives as after, should after the same manner have place and precedence next after the eldest sons, and the wives of the eldest sons, and before the younger sons, and before the wives of the younger sons, of any of the knights aforesaid.

22. Baronets, then, have precedence before all knights, except knights of the most noble order of the garter, and bannerets created in the special form as aforesaid; but their ladies, it is evident, challenge an higher rank than themselves; for they take place before the wives of all knights whatsoever; and their sons, sons wives, and daughters likewise respectively, precede the sons, sons wives, and daughters of all knights, of what degree or order soever; so that these may justly claim an established precedence before all the common gentry. And on due reflection upon the whole, it must be allowed that the privileges, pre-eminencies, and other ornaments of distinction appertaining to this honourable order, are as perspicuously declared, as firmly and legally established, as of any other order or degree amongst us whatsoever.

The first creation of this hereditary title was in the ninth year of king James I. He, in that year, on the two-and-twentieth of May 1611, made divers by patents, that differed not one from another in any

syllable, more than the names of them that were created.

The following is a TRANSLATION of the original PATENT, which was in Latin.

‘ JAMES, by the grace of God, &c. greeting.
 ‘ Whereas, amongst the other cares of sovereignty
 ‘ with which our mind is constantly exercised, that
 ‘ neither is the least, nor of least moment, the
 ‘ plantation of our kingdom of Ireland, and chiefly
 ‘ of Ulster, a large and famous province of the same
 ‘ kingdom, which now under our government, and
 ‘ by our arms being happily subdued, we endeavour
 ‘ so to establish, that so great a province should more
 ‘ and more flourish, not only in the true practice of
 ‘ religion, civil humanity, and probity of manners,
 ‘ but also in an affluence of riches, and abundance of
 ‘ all things which contribute either to the ornament
 ‘ or happiness of the commonweal: a work, indeed,
 ‘ which none of our progenitors could perform and
 ‘ accomplish, though they had often, with much ex-
 ‘ pence of blood and treasure, attempted it: in which
 ‘ work our royal care not only ought to contrive,
 ‘ that the said plantation should be strenuously pro-
 ‘ moted, towns founded, houses and castles built,
 ‘ fields tilled, and other things of that kind done;
 ‘ but also to regard, in the first place, that the whole
 ‘ management of such civil affairs should, by an arm-
 ‘ ed

‘ ed power, to wit, by garrisons and troops, be pro-
‘ tected and defended, to the end that neither hostile
‘ force, nor intestine faction, should hinder or disturb
‘ them : and whereas it is intimated unto us on the
‘ part of certain of our faithful subjects, that they are
‘ most ready, as well with their persons as their for-
‘ tunes, to promote this our royal undertaking ; we,
‘ moved with a desire of accomplishing so holy and
‘ wholesome a work, and fondly regarding such ge-
‘ nerous inclinations, and minds so addicted to our
‘ service and the public good, have resolved with
‘ ourselves to be wanting in nothing which may re-
‘ ward the aforesaid good-will of our subjects, or ex-
‘ cite a spirit and alacrity in others to perform their
‘ parts, and furnish their expences upon this occasion ;
‘ therefore, weighing and considering with ourselves,
‘ that virtue and industry are cherished and supported
‘ by nothing more than by honour ; and that all the
‘ splendor and amplitude of honour and dignity take
‘ their rise from a king, as from a fountain, to whose
‘ high prerogative it properly belongs to erect and in-
‘ stitute new titles of honour and dignity, as he from
‘ whom the old ones flowed ; we have thought pro-
‘ per (the service of the commonwealth and the exi-
‘ gence of the times so requiring) to reward new me-
‘ rits with new ensigns of dignity : and therefore, of
‘ our certain knowledge and mere motion, we have
‘ ordained, erected, constituted, and created a certain
‘ state,

‘ state, degree, dignity, name, and title of Baronet,
‘ within this our kingdom of England, for ever to
‘ endure. Now know ye that we, of our special grace,
‘ and of our certain knowledge and mere motion,
‘ have raised, appointed, and created, and by these
‘ presents, for us, our heirs and successors, do raise,
‘ appoint, and create our beloved A. B. of C. in the
‘ county of D. a man in family, patrimony, riches,
‘ and probity of manners remarkably eminent (who,
‘ with a generous and liberal mind, gave and yielded
‘ to us a relief and supply ample enough to maintain
‘ and support thirty men in our foot forces, in our said
‘ kingdom of Ireland, for three entire years, for the
‘ defence of our said kingdom, and especially for the
‘ security of the plantation of the said province of
‘ Ulster) to and into the dignity, state, and degree of
‘ Baronet, and him, A. B. a Baronet, for us, our
‘ heirs and successors, do appoint, constitute, and
‘ create by these presents, to have to him, and
‘ the heirs of his body lawfully begotten for ever.
‘ We will also, and by these presents, of our spe-
‘ cial grace, and of our certain knowledge and
‘ mere motion, for us, our heirs and successors, do
‘ grant to the aforesaid A. B. and the heirs male of
‘ his body lawfully begotten, that he the said A. B.
‘ and his heirs male aforesaid, may have, enjoy, hold,
‘ and take place and precedence, by virtue of the dig-
‘ nity of Baronet aforesaid, and by force of these pre-
‘ sents,

‘ fents, as well in all commissions, writs, letters-pa-
‘ tents, writings, appellations, nominations, and di-
‘ rections, as in all sessions, conventions, companies,
‘ and places whatsoever, before all knights, as well of
‘ the Bath as knights-bachelors, and also before all
‘ knights-bannerets now created, or hereafter to be
‘ created (those knights-bannerets only excepted
‘ who shall happen to be created under the royal ban-
‘ ner displayed in a royal army in open war, and the
‘ king himself personally present, and no otherwise)
‘ and that the wives of the said A. B. and of his heirs
‘ male aforesaid, by virtue of the said dignity of their
‘ husbands aforesaid, may have, hold, enjoy, and take
‘ place and precedence before the wives of all others
‘ whatsoever, before whom the husbands of such wives,
‘ by force of these presents, ought to have place
‘ and precedence; and that the first-begotten son, and
‘ all the other sons, and their wives, and the daugh-
‘ ters of the said A. B. and of his heirs male aforesaid
‘ respectively, may have and take place and prece-
‘ dence before the first-begotten sons, and other sons,
‘ and their wives, and the daughters of all whomsoever
‘ respectively, before whom the fathers of all such
‘ first-begotten sons, and other sons, and their wives,
‘ and the daughters, by force of these presents, ought
‘ to have place and precedence. We will also, and
‘ by these presents, for us, our heirs and successors,
‘ of our special grace, and of our certain knowledge
‘ and

and mere motion, do grant, that the said A. B. may be named, called, mentioned, may plead and be impleaded, by the name of A. B. Baronet; and that the stile and addition of Baronet shall be put at the end of the name of the said A. B. and of his heirs male aforesaid, in all our letters patents, commissions, and writs, and in all other charters, deeds, and letters, as a true, legal, and necessary addition of dignity. We will also, and by these presents, for us, our heirs and successors, do ordain, that before the name of the said A. B. and his heirs male aforesaid, in English speech, and all English writings, shall be placed this addition, *Sir*; and likewise that the wives of the said A. B. and his heirs male aforesaid, shall have, use, and enjoy the appellation of *Lady, Madam, and Dame* respectively, according to the custom of speaking; to have, hold, use, and enjoy the said state, degree, dignity, stile, title, name, place, and precedence, with all and singular the privileges, and the rest of the premises, to the aforesaid A. B. and the heirs male of his body issuing for ever. Willing, and by these presents granting, for us, our heirs and successors, that the said A. B. and his heirs male aforesaid, the name, state, degree, stile, dignity, title, place, and precedence aforesaid, with all and singular the privileges, and other the premises, successively may bear and have, and every of them may bear and have; and that the said A. B.

and

‘ and his heirs male aforesaid successively, may in all
‘ things be held as Baronets, and as Baronets be treat-
‘ ed and reputed, and every of them may be so held,
‘ treated, and reputed. And further, of our more
‘ ample special grace, and of our certain know-
‘ ledge and mere motion, we have granted, and by
‘ these presents, for us, our heirs and successors, do
‘ grant, unto the said A. B. and his heirs male, that
‘ the number of Baronets of this kingdom of England
‘ shall never hereafter exceed in the whole, at any
‘ one time, the number of two hundred Baronets;
‘ and that the said Baronets, and their heirs male
‘ aforesaid respectively, from time to time for ever,
‘ shall have, hold, and enjoy their places and prece-
‘ dencies among themselves; to wit, every of them
‘ according to the priority and seniority of his crea-
‘ tion of Baronet aforesaid. And moreover, of our
‘ more abundant special grace, and of our certain
‘ knowledge and mere motion, we have granted, and
‘ by these presents, for us, our heirs and successors, do
‘ grant, to the aforesaid A. B. and his heirs male afore-
‘ said, that neither we, nor our heirs or successors,
‘ shall for the future erect, ordain, constitute, or
‘ create, within this our kingdom of England, any
‘ other degree, order, name, title, dignity, or state
‘ of barons of this our kingdom of England, which
‘ shall be, or which can be, superior or equal to the
‘ degree and dignity of Baronets aforesaid; but as

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‘ well

' well the said A. B. and his heirs male aforesaid, as
 ' the wives, sons, sons wives, and daughters of the
 ' said A. B. and his heirs male aforesaid, for ever
 ' hereafter, freely and quietly may have, hold, and
 ' enjoy their dignities, places, and precedencies afore-
 ' said, before all who shall be of such degrees, states,
 ' dignities, or order, for the future, to be created as
 ' abovesaid respectively, according to the true in-
 ' tention of these presents, without the impeachment
 ' of us, our heirs or successors, or of any other
 ' whatsoever. And further, by these presents, we de-
 ' clare and signify our will and pleasure to be now and
 ' hereafter, and so we have resolved and determined
 ' with ourself, that if, after we have completed and
 ' perfected the aforesaid number of two hundred Ba-
 ' ronets of this our kingdom of England, it shall hap-
 ' pen that some or any of the same Baronets shall de-
 ' part this life without any heirs male of the body or
 ' bodies of such Baronet or Baronets begotten; that
 ' then we shall not create or appoint any other per-
 ' son or persons Baronet or Baronets of our kingdom
 ' of England, but that the said number of two hun-
 ' dred Baronets shall therefore, from time to time,
 ' decrease, and be reduced to a lesser number. Lastly,
 ' we will, and by these presents, for us, our heirs
 ' and successors, of our special grace, and of our cer-
 ' tain knowledge and mere motion, do grant to the
 ' aforesaid A. B. and his heirs male aforesaid, that
 ' these

‘these our letters patents shall in all things, and
‘by all things, be firm, valid, good, sufficient,
‘and effectual in law, as well against us, our heirs
‘and successors, as against all others whatsoever,
‘according to the true intention of the same, as
‘well in all our courts, as in any other place what-
‘soever, notwithstanding any law, custom, prescrip-
‘tion, use, ordination, or constitution whatsoever
‘heretofore set forth, had, used, ordained, or provided,
‘or hereafter to be set forth, had, used, ordained, or
‘provided, and notwithstanding any other thing,
‘cause, or matter whatsoever. We will also, &c.
‘without fine in the Hanaper-Office, &c. so that ex-
‘press mention, &c. In testimony of which, &c.
‘Witness, &c.’

After the first creation divers others were made by the like patents, that passed to some by warrants of the privy-seal, and to others by warrants of commissioners authorized under the great seal for treating with such as desired to be created upon the terms in the preamble of the patent, and for giving warrant for the creation of them. And to those commissioners instructions were also annexed to their commission in these words :

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By

By King JAMES I.

The INSTRUCTIONS within-mentioned to be observed
by our COMMISSIONERS.

‘ FORASMUCH as we have been pleased to autho-
‘ rize you to treat and conclude with a certain num-
‘ ber of knights and esquires, as they shall present
‘ themselves unto you, with such offers of assist-
‘ ance for the service of Ireland, and under such con-
‘ ditions as are contained in these presents, wherein
‘ we do repose great trust and confidence in your dis-
‘ cretions and integrities, knowing well that in such
‘ cases there are so many circumstances incident as
‘ require a choice care and consideration: We do
‘ hereby require you to take such course as may make
‘ known abroad both our purpose, and the authority
‘ given unto you, that, by the more public notice
‘ thereof, those persons who are disposed to advance
‘ so good a work, may, in time, understand where
‘ and to whom to address themselves for the same;
‘ for which purpose we require you to appoint some
‘ certain place and times for their access, which we
‘ think fittest to be at the council-chamber at White-
‘ hall, upon Wednesdays and Fridays in the after-
‘ noon, where you shall make known to them, as they
‘ come, that those who desire to be admitted into the
‘ dignity of Baronets must maintain the number of
‘ thirty

‘ thirty foot foldiers in Ireland for three years, after
‘ the rate of eight-pence, sterling money of England,
‘ by the day ; and the wages of one whole year to be
‘ paid into our receipt, upon passing of the patent.

‘ Provided always, that you proceed with none,
‘ except it shall appear unto you, upon good proof,
‘ that they are men for quality, state of living, and
‘ good reputation, worthy of the same ; and that
‘ they are, at the least, descended of a grandfather,
‘ by the father’s side, that bore arms ; and have also,
‘ of certain yearly revenue in lands of inheritance in
‘ possession, one thousand pounds *per annum de claro*,
‘ or lands of the old rent, as good in account as one
‘ thousand *per annum* of improved rents, or, at the
‘ least, two parts, in three parts to be divided, of
‘ lands to the said values in possession, and the other
‘ third part in reversion, expectant upon one life
‘ only, holding by dower, or in jointure.

‘ And for the order to be observed in ranking those
‘ that shall receive the dignity of a Baronet, although
‘ it is to be wished that those knights who have now
‘ place before other knights, in respect of the time
‘ of their creation, may be ranked before others,
‘ *ceteris paribus* ; yet, because this is a dignity which
‘ shall be hereditary, wherein divers circumstances
‘ are more considerable than such a mark as is but
‘ temporary, that is to say, of being now a knight, in
‘ time before another, our pleasure is, you shall not be
‘ so

‘ so precise in placing those that shall receive this
‘ dignity, but that an esquire of great antiquity,
‘ and extraordinary living, may be ranked in this
‘ choice before some knights. And so of knights,
‘ a man of greater living, more remarkable for his
‘ house, years, or calling in the commonwealth, may
‘ be now preferred in this degree before one that was
‘ made a knight before him.

‘ Next, because there is nothing of honour or of
‘ value, which is known to be sought or desired, be
‘ the motives never so good, but may receive scandal
‘ from some, who, wanting the same good affection
‘ to the public, or being in other considerations inca-
‘ pable, can be contented, out of envy to those that
‘ are so preferred, to cast aspersions and imputations
‘ upon them, as if they came by this dignity for
‘ any other consideration but that which concerneth
‘ this so public and memorable a work, you shall take
‘ order, that the party who shall receive this dignity
‘ may take his oath, that neither he, nor any for him,
‘ hath, directly or indirectly, given any more for at-
‘ taining the degree, or any precedence in it, than
‘ that which is necessary for the maintenance of the
‘ number of soldiers, in such sort as aforesaid, sav-
‘ ing the charges of passing his patent.

‘ And because we are not ignorant, that in the dis-
‘ tribution of all honours, most men will be desirous
‘ to attain to so high a place as they may, in the judg-
‘ ment

‘ment whereof, being matter of dignity, there cannot be too great caution used to avoid the interruptions that private partialities may breed in so worthy a competition :

‘Forasmuch as it is well known, that it can concern no other person so much as to prevent all such inconveniencies as it must do ourself, from whom all honour and dignity, either temporary or hereditary, hath his only root and beginning, you shall publish and declare to all to whom it may concern, that for the better warrant of your own actions, in this matter of precedency, wherein we find you so desirous to avoid all just exceptions, we are determined, upon view of all those patents which shall be subscribed by you, before the same pass our great seal, to take the especial care upon us, to order and rank every man in his due place; and therein always to use the particular counsel and advice, that your commissioners shall give us, of whose integrity and circumspection we have so good experience, and are so well persuaded, as we assure ourself you will use all the best means you may to inform your own judgment in cases doubtful, before you deliver us any such opinion as may lead us in a case of this nature, wherein our intention is, by due consideration of all necessary circumstances, to give every man that satisfaction which standeth with honour and reason.

‘Lastly,

‘ Lastly, having now directed you how, and with
‘ what caution you are to entertain the offers of such
‘ as shall present themselves for this dignity, we do
‘ also require you to observe these two things: The
‘ one, that every such person as shall be admitted, do
‘ enter into sufficient bond and recognizance, to our
‘ use, for the payment of that portion which shall be
‘ remaining after the first payment is made, which
‘ you are to see paid upon delivery of the letters pa-
‘ tents: the other, that seeing this contribution for
‘ so public an action is the motive of this dignity,
‘ and that the greatest good which may be expected
‘ upon this plantation, will depend upon the certain
‘ payment of those forces, which shall be fit to be
‘ maintained in that kingdom, until the same be well
‘ established, the charge whereof will be borne with
‘ the greater difficulty, if we be not eased by some
‘ such extraordinary means; we require you, our trea-
‘ surer of England, so to order this receipt, as no
‘ part thereof be mixed with our other treasure, but
‘ kept apart by itself, to be wholly converted to that
‘ use to which it is given and intended; and in re-
‘ gard thereof, that you assign it to be received, and
‘ the bonds to be kept, by some such particular person
‘ as you shall think good to appoint, who, upon the
‘ payment of every several portion, shall both deliver
‘ out the bonds, and give his acquittance for the same.
‘ For which this shall be yours, and his the said re-
‘ ceiver’s sufficient warrant in that behalf.’

After

After these instructions were given to the commissioners, the following decree concerning Baronets was enrolled, which was printed by order of king James I.

‘ James, by the grace of God, king of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland, defender of the faith, &c.

‘ To all to whom these presents shall come, greeting. Know ye that we have made a certain ordinance, establishment, and final decree, whereof the tenor followeth in these words :

‘ The decree and establishment of the king’s majesty, upon a controversy of precedence, between the younger sons of viscounts and barons, and the Baronets, and touching some other points also concerning as well bannerets as the said Baronets.

‘ THE king’s most excellent majesty having, upon the petition and submission of both parts, taken into his royal audience and censure a certain controversy, touching place and precedence between the younger sons of viscounts and barons, and the Baronets, being a degree by his majesty newly created ; which controversy did arise upon an inference only out of some dark words contained in the letters patents of the said Baronets ; and having in person heard both parts, and their learned counsel, three
E several

several days at large, after information taken from the heralds, and due consideration of such proofs as were produced on both sides, hath declared and decreed as followeth :

His majesty well weighing that the letters patents of the Baronets have no special clause or express words to give unto them the said precedence ; and being a witness unto himself, which is a testimony above all exception, that his princely meaning was only to grace and advance this new dignity of his majesty's erection ; but not therewithal to wrong tacitly and obscurely a third party, such as the younger sons of viscounts and barons are, in that which is a flower of their fathers nobility :

And having also had the attestation of the lords of his privy-council, who did declare that the precedence (after debate and deliberation, while the patent of the Baronets was in consultation) was with one consent resolved and ordered for the younger sons of the viscounts and barons :

And finding also that the clause whereby the precedence is challenged by the Baronets, as a kind of consequence in regard to place given unto them above some bannerets, doth not warrant their claim ; forasmuch as the precedence between the bannerets themselves, and the younger sons of viscounts and barons, appeareth not to have been regular or certain, but full of confusion, and therefore not sufficient,

‘cient whereupon to ground such their pretence; but
‘being chiefly moved by the clearness of his majesty’s
‘royal intent and meaning, and the explanation
‘thereof by his council, which his royal meaning
‘doth, and ever must lead his majesty’s judgment in
‘the interpretation of his own acts, hath finally sen-
‘tenced, adjudged, and established, that the younger
‘sons of viscounts and barons shall take place and
‘precedence before all Baronets.

‘And further, the better to settle and clear also all
‘question of precedence that may concern either ban-
‘nerets, or the younger sons of viscounts or barons,
‘or the said Baronets, either as they have any rela-
‘tion amongst themselves, or towards others respec-
‘tively; his majesty for himself, his heirs and suc-
‘cessors, doth ordain and establish, that such banne-
‘rets as shall be made by the king’s majesty, his heirs
‘and successors, under his or their standard displayed
‘in an army-royal in open war, and the king per-
‘sonally present, for the term of the lives of such
‘bannerets, and no longer, according to the most
‘antient and noble institution, shall for ever hereafter,
‘in all places and upon all occasions, take place and
‘precedence, as well before all other bannerets what-
‘soever, no respect being had to the time and prio-
‘rity of their creation, as likewise before the younger
‘sons of viscounts and barons, and also before all
‘Baronets.

‘ And again, that the younger sons of viscounts
‘ and barons, and also all Baronets, shall, in all pla-
‘ ces and upon all occasions, take place and prece-
‘ dence before all bannerets whatsoever, other than
‘ such as shall be made by the king himself, his heirs
‘ and successors, in person, and in such special case,
‘ manner, and form as aforesaid.

‘ Nevertheless, for a singular honour to the person
‘ of the most high and excellent prince Henry, now
‘ prince of Wales, his majesty’s eldest son, as well the
‘ younger sons of the viscounts and barons, have
‘ freely, voluntarily consented and agreed, at the
‘ hearing of the said cause, in the presence of his
‘ majesty and his privy-council, and all hearers, to
‘ give place and precedence to such bannerets as shall
‘ be hereafter made by the said most noble Henry,
‘ now prince of Wales, under the king’s standard
‘ displayed in an army royal in open war, and the said
‘ prince there personally present.

‘ Saving the right of the younger sons of vis-
‘ counts and barons, and of the said Baronets, and of
‘ the heirs males of the bodies of such Baronets, for
‘ the time being, in all other cases, according to the
‘ effect, and true intent and meaning of their letters
‘ patents, and of these presents.

‘ And his majesty doth likewise, by these presents,
‘ for himself, his heirs and successors, ordain, that the
‘ knights of the most noble order of the garter, the privy
‘ coun-

‘ counsellors of his majesty, his heirs and successors,
‘ the master of the court of Wards and Liveries, and
‘ the chancellor and under-treasurer of the Exchequer,
‘ chancellor of the Duchy, the chief justice of the
‘ court commonly called the King’s-bench, and mas-
‘ ter of the Rolls, the chief justice of the court of
‘ Common-pleas, the chief baron of the Exchequer,
‘ and all other the judges and barons of the degree of
‘ the coif of the said courts, now and for the time
‘ being, shall, by reason of such their honourable or-
‘ der, and employment of state and justice, have
‘ place and precedency in all places, and upon all
‘ occasions, before the younger sons of viscounts and
‘ barons, and before all Baronets, any custom, use,
‘ ordinance, or other thing to the contrary notwith-
‘ standing. But that no other person or persons what-
‘ soever, under the degree of barons of parliament,
‘ shall take place before the said Baronets, except
‘ only the eldest sons of viscounts and barons, and
‘ others of higher degree, whereof no question ever
‘ was or can be made. And so his majesty’s meaning
‘ is, and accordingly he doth by these presents, for
‘ him, his heirs and successors, ordain and decree
‘ that the said Baronets, and the heirs males of their
‘ bodies, shall, in all places and upon all occasions,
‘ for ever have, hold, and enjoy their place and pre-
‘ cedency, next unto, and immediately after, the
‘ younger sons of viscounts and barons; and that no
‘ person

‘ person or persons, nor state or states of men, shall
‘ have or take place between them, any constitution,
‘ order, degree, office, service, place, employment,
‘ custom, use, or other thing whatsoever, now or
‘ hereafter, to the contrary notwithstanding.

‘ And that the wives of the said Baronets, and of
‘ the heirs males of their bodies, shall likewise, by
‘ virtue of the said dignity of their said husbands, in
‘ all places and upon all occasions, have, take, and
‘ enjoy their place and precedency during their lives,
‘ next unto, and immediately after that place that
‘ is due and belongeth unto the wives of the younger
‘ sons of viscounts and barons, and to the daughters
‘ of such viscounts and barons, any constitution, use,
‘ custom, ordinance, or other thing whatsoever, now
‘ or hereafter, to the contrary in any-wise notwith-
‘ standing.

‘ And further, his majesty doth by these presents,
‘ for him, his heirs and successors, of his certain
‘ knowledge and mere motion, promise and grant to
‘ the said Baronets, and every of them, already cre-
‘ ated, and hereafter to be created, and the heirs
‘ males of their bodies, that neither his majesty, nor
‘ his heirs or successors, shall or will, at any time
‘ hereafter, erect, ordain, constitute, or create any
‘ other degree, order, name, title, stile, dignity, or
‘ state, nor will give place, precedency, or pre-emi-
‘ nence to any person or persons whatsoever under or
‘ beneath

* beneath the degree, dignity, or state of lords of
* parliament of this his realm of England, which
* shall or may be taken, used, or accounted to be
* higher before, or equal to the degree, dignity, or
* place of the said Baronets, or any of them. And
* therefore his majesty doth, for him, his heirs and
* successors, ordain, grant, and appoint by these pre-
* sents, that all and every of the said Baronets, and of
* their said heirs males, and the wives, sons, sons
* wives, and daughters of the said Baronets, and of
* their said heirs males, shall and may, for ever here-
* after, freely and quietly have, hold, and enjoy their
* said dignities, places, precedency, and privileges,
* before all other which are or shall be created of such
* degrees, states, dignities, orders, names, stiles,
* or titles, or to whom such place, precedency, or
* pre-eminence shall be so given as aforesaid, their
* wives and children respectively, according to the
* true intent and meaning of these presents.

* Saving nevertheless to his majesty, his heirs and
* successors, full and absolute power and authority
* to continue or restore to any person or persons, from
* time to time, such place and precedency as at any
* time hereafter shall be due unto them, which by
* any accident or occasion whatsoever shall be here-
* after changed, any thing in these presents, or other
* cause or respect whatsoever, to the contrary not-
* withstanding.

* And

‘ And now, though the precedent declaration doth
‘ clearly rid all questions arising upon the letters
‘ patents, yet his majesty having, upon the occasion
‘ of this controversy, and hearing of some of the
‘ Baronets grievances propounded out of their own
‘ mouths, considered more maturely upon the points
‘ and latitude of their said patents, his majesty being
‘ resolved (as out of his own royal mouth it pleased
‘ him to declare unto them) to amplify his favour,
‘ especially where it meets with these so well-born
‘ and well-deserving gentlemen (this dignity being
‘ of his majesty’s own erection, and the work of his
‘ own hands) his majesty therefore is graciously pleased
‘ (not contented with those marks of his favour which
‘ already they enjoy by the words of their patent,
‘ which layeth such a mark of dignity and precedence
‘ upon them and their posterity) further to strengthen
‘ and adorn his majesty’s gracious favour towards
‘ them, with addition of the privileges, pre-eminences,
‘ and ornaments ensuing.

‘ First, his majesty is pleased to knight the present
‘ Baronets that are no knights, and doth also by these
‘ presents, of his mere motion and favour, promise
‘ and grant for him, his heirs and successors, that such
‘ Baronets, and the heirs males of their bodies, as
‘ hereafter shall be no knights, when they shall attain
‘ or be of the age of twenty-one years, upon knowledge
‘ thereof given to the lord-chamberlain of the
‘ household,

‘ household, or vice-chamberlain for the time being,
 ‘ or in their absence, to any other officer attending
 ‘ upon his majesty’s person, shall be knighted by his
 ‘ majesty’s heirs and successors.

‘ His majesty doth also grant, for him, his heirs
 ‘ and successors, that the Baronets, and their descen-
 ‘ dants, shall and may bear, either in a canton, in
 ‘ their coat of arms, or in an escutcheon, at their
 ‘ election, the arms of Ulster, that is, in a Field,
 ‘ Argent, a Hand, Gules, or a bloody Hand.

‘ And also that the Baronets for the time being,
 ‘ and the heirs males of their bodies, shall have place
 ‘ in the armies of the king’s majesty, his heirs and
 ‘ successors, in the gross, near about the royal stan-
 ‘ dard of the king, his heirs and successors, for the
 ‘ defence of the same.

‘ And, lastly, That the Baronets, and the heirs
 ‘ males of their bodies, shall have two assistants of the
 ‘ body to support the pall, a principal mourner, and
 ‘ four assistants to him, at their funerals, being the
 ‘ mean betwixt a baron and a knight. And to the
 ‘ end that every of the Baronets, and the heirs males
 ‘ of their bodies, may have, upon all occasions, pre-
 ‘ sent use and proof of these his majesty’s favours,
 ‘ his majesty is graciously pleased, that as well the
 ‘ Baronets already created, as hereafter to be created,
 ‘ shall and may have and take letters patents under
 ‘ the great seal of England, to the effect of the said

OF THE ORDER

‘ former letters patents of creation, and of these
 ‘ presents, either joint or severall, as they shall be ad-
 ‘ vised by the learned counsel of his majesty, his heirs
 ‘ and successors, and according to his highness’s true
 ‘ intent and meaning. In witness whereof we have
 ‘ caused these our letters to be made patents. Wit-
 ‘ nefs ourself at Westminster, the 28th day of May,
 ‘ in the 10th year of our reign of England, France,
 ‘ and Ireland, and of Scotland the 45th, A. D.
 ‘ 1612.’

About four years after this there passed under the great seal the other decree concerning this dignity, which is a brief recital of the first erection of it, and that other concerning it, and a declaration of the king’s purpose that it should continue, and that the privileges formerly granted to it should always be held; and then,

‘ Forasmuch as the degree of a Baronet is an here-
 ‘ ditary degree in blood; therefore we do declare,
 ‘ that the eldest sons of the same Baronets, and their
 ‘ wives, as well during their husbands lives as after,
 ‘ and the daughters of the same Baronets, the said
 ‘ daughters following next after the said wives of
 ‘ the eldest sons of the same Baronets, shall have
 ‘ place and precedency before the eldest son and wife
 ‘ of the eldest son of any knight, of what degree or
 ‘ order soever. And likewise that the younger sons
 ‘ of

' of the same Baronets, and their wives, as well dur-
 ' ing their husbands lives as after, shall, after the
 ' same manner, have place and precedency next after
 ' the eldest sons, and the wives of the eldest sons,
 ' and before the younger sons, and before the wives
 ' of the younger sons, of any of the knights afore-
 ' said. And our will and pleasure is, and we do, for
 ' us, our heirs and successors, hereby further grant
 ' and appoint, that if any doubts or questions, not
 ' hereby, nor by any of our recited letters patents,
 ' cleared and determined, do or shall arise, concern-
 ' ing any place, precedency, privilege, or other mat-
 ' ter, touching or concerning the same Baronets, and
 ' the heirs males of their bodies, and their wives,
 ' their eldest sons and their wives, their daugh-
 ' ters, their younger sons, their younger sons
 ' wives, or any of them; such doubts or questions
 ' shall be decided and determined by and according
 ' to such usual rules, customs, and laws, for place,
 ' precedency, privilege, or matters concerning them,
 ' as other degrees of dignity hereditary are ordered
 ' and adjudged.'

Upon the first erection of this dignity there was
 paid, by each admitted then into this order, the sum
 of one thousand ninety-five pounds, for the mainte-
 nance and support of thirty men in the foot forces
 in the kingdom of Ireland, for the defence of that
 kingdom, and especially for the security of the plan-

tation of the province of Ulster; but the end of the institution having long since been answered, the state of that kingdom and province being entirely settled, it has since been customary, upon the creation of any one into this dignity, to remit this money; in order whereto, a warrant is issued by his majesty, directed to the treasurer, chancellor, under-treasurer, and barons of the Exchequer, &c. to cause a tally to be struck in the Exchequer, purporting the payment thereof (the antient form being retained) as if it actually had been paid, and accordingly they have their *quietus* out of the Exchequer. The form of which warrant is in these words:

‘ CHARLES the Second, by the grace of God, king
 ‘ of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland, defender
 ‘ of the faith, &c. To the treasurer, chancellor, un-
 ‘ der-treasurer, and barons of our Exchequer, and to
 ‘ all other our officers and ministers of the same court,
 ‘ now and for the time being, to whom it shall or
 ‘ may appertain, greeting: Whereas our well-beloved
 ‘ subject George Moore of Mayds Morton, in the
 ‘ county of Bucks, Esquire, for and in respect of the
 ‘ dignity of a Baronet to be conferred upon him, did
 ‘ voluntarily offer unto us aid for the maintenance
 ‘ of thirty footmen in our army within our realm of
 ‘ Ireland, for three whole years. And whereas the
 ‘ money to that end, and in such cases usually paid,
 ‘ amounteth to the sum of one thousand ninety-and-
 ‘ five

' five pounds of lawful money of England, which hath
 ' been accustomably paid into the receipt of our Ex-
 ' chequer. And whereas we are resolved to confer
 ' on him the said dignity of Baronet, and yet, upon
 ' just and honourable causes us moving, we are well
 ' pleased that the said George Moore, his heirs, exe-
 ' cutors, administrators, and assigns, and every of
 ' them, shall for ever, and at all times hereafter, be
 ' acquitted and discharged of and from the aforesaid
 ' sum of one thousand ninety-and-five pounds, and
 ' of all other sum and sums of money payable, or
 ' which have been accustomed to be paid to us, or to
 ' our use, for and in respect of the dignity of Baro-
 ' net. Know ye therefore, that for the indemnity
 ' of the said George Moore, his heirs, executors, ad-
 ' ministrators, and assigns in that behalf, and to the
 ' intent that they, and every of them, may be for ever
 ' freed as aforesaid, we do hereby give power and au-
 ' thority to you, and will and require you, and every
 ' of you, to whom it shall or may appertain, to levy
 ' and strike, or cause to be levied and stricken, in
 ' our said Exchequer, a tally, purporting the payment
 ' of the sum of one thousand ninety-and five pounds
 ' to our use, in as ample manner as if the same had
 ' been paid into the receipt of our Exchequer, and to
 ' do any other necessary act or acts, whereby the said
 ' George Moore, his heirs, executors, administrators,
 ' and assigns, and his and their, and every of their
 ' manors,

46 OF THE ORDER OF BARONETS.

‘ manors, lands, tenements, goods, and chattels, may
 ‘ be for ever hereafter fully and wholly discharged
 ‘ of the said sum of one thousand ninety-and-five
 ‘ pounds, and of and from payment, or answering
 ‘ unto us, our heirs or successors, of the same, or any
 ‘ part thereof, or of any other sum or sums of money
 ‘ due, or answerable by the said George Moore, for
 ‘ or in respect of his said title or dignity of Baronet,
 ‘ and may be freed from molestation, vexation, or trou-
 ‘ ble of the officers or ministers of us, our heirs or succes-
 ‘ sors, for or in respect of the said fine, sum or sums of
 ‘ money, to be paid for his said title or dignity of Baro-
 ‘ net, in any manner of wise; and these presents, or
 ‘ the enrolment thereof in our said court of Exche-
 ‘ quer, shall be unto all men whom it shall concern,
 ‘ a sufficient warrant and discharge for the doing and
 ‘ executing of all and singular the premises, accord-
 ‘ ing to our pleasure herein declared. Given under
 ‘ our privy-seal, at our palace of Westminster, the six-
 ‘ and-twentieth day of June, in the seventeenth year
 ‘ of our reign.

‘ J. MATHEW.’

OF

OF THE
ORDER OF BARONETS
IN
IRELAND.

THIS order was instituted by king James I. in the eighteenth year of his reign, not long after the erection of the English dignity, with the same privileges within their own kingdom, and were to assist in the reduction of Ulster, and had the arms of that province assigned them, to be borne either in a canton, escutcheon, or the most convenient part of the shield; and paid into the treasury of Ireland the same fees, &c. as in England.

The first of this hereditary dignity in that kingdom was Sir Francis Blundell (great grandfather to the present lord viscount Blundell) who was knighted by king James I. at Newmarket, and advanced to this dignity the 14th of October, in the eighteenth year of that king's reign.

He was secretary for the affairs of Ireland, treasurer, receiver-general, and one of the privy-council for that kingdom, and brother to Sir George Blundell of Car-

48 OF THE ORDER OF BARONETS.

Cardington, in the county of Bedford, who was killed at the Isle of Rhee, in that expedition under the duke of Buckingham*.

Since which time several have been created, no number being limited: they have no established precedence in this kingdom, but are on the same footing in that respect, as the Irish peers are with the British.

* N. B. 'It is this family of the Blundells that is possessed of the antient barony of Bedford, in the right of which they claim to be lord-almoners to the king at the coronation.'

OF THE
INSTITUTION
OF
NOVA-SCOTIA BARONETS.

THE order of Baronet, in Scotland, was erected for advancing the plantation of Nova-Scotia, in America, and for settling a colony there, to which the aid of these knights was designed. The order was only intended by king James VI. before his death, for in his first charter of Nova-Scotia, in favour of Sir William Alexander, 10 September 1621, and in another charter granted to Sir Robert Gordon of Lochinvar of a part of Nova-Scotia, designed the barony of Galloway, 8 November 1621, there is no mention made of this order; so that the same was only erected by king Charles I. anno 1625. In the several patents granted to Baronets, his majesty did dispose to each of these knights a certain portion of land in Nova-Scotia, erecting the same into a free barony, with great and ample privileges: and moreover, for their encouragement, did erect, create, make, constitute, and ordain, that he-

G

ritable

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ritable state, degree, dignity, name, order, title, and
 stile of Baronet, to be enjoyed by every of these gen-
 tlemen who did hazard for the good and increase of
 that plantation; and so preferred them to that order
 and title, creating them, and their heirs male, heri-
 table Baronets, in all time coming, with the place,
 pre-eminency, priority, and precedency, in all com-
 missions, breeves, letters patents, namings, and writs,
 and in all sessions, conventions, congregations, and
 places, at all times and occasions whatsoever, before
 all knights called *Equites aurati*, all lesser barons,
 commonly called Lairds, and before all other gentle-
 men, excepting Sir William Alexander, his majesty's
 lieutenant of Nova-Scotia, who (with his heirs, their
 wives and children) is not only excepted in each of these
 letters patents granted to the knights his companions,
 but likewise the charter granted to himself by king
 Charles I. 1625, did bear expressly this exception and
 provision: as also, excepting knights-bannerets, who
 should be created under the royal standard, in his ma-
 jesty's army, and in open war, the king himself be-
 ing present, and that during the banneret's life-time
 only; and with precedency before all the same order,
 whose patents are of a posterior date. His majesty
 did moreover declare and ordain, that the wives of
 these Baronets, and of their heirs male, should have
 the precedency, as well after, as before the deaths of
 their husbands, if they should happen to survive, be-
 fore

fore the wives of all those of whom the knights-baronets, and their heirs male, had the precedency, and even before the wives of knights-bannerets, before excepted (the degree of Baronet being heritable); and also that the children, male and female of the Baronets, should take place before the children, male and female respectively, of all persons of whom the Baronets and their heirs male had the priority, and likewise before the children of the bannerets; and that the wives of the sons of the Baronets, and of their heirs male, should precede the wives of all persons whom their husbands might precede, and that as well their husbands being dead as living. And further, his majesty did declare and promise, that whensoever the eldest sons, and heirs male of the Baronets, should attain to the age of twenty-one years, they should be, by his majesty and his successors, created *Equites auro-rati*, or knights bachelors, without payment of any fines or dues for the same, providing they should desire it. But here it is to be observed, that some of the eldest sons of Baronets pretend to the title of knight at their being of age, by virtue of this clause, without any previous desire or dubbing, which certainly is an error; for if they will not be at the pains to desire it of his majesty, or his commissioner, they should not assume it. Likewise his majesty did declare and ordain, that the Baronets and their heirs male should, as an addition of honour to their armorial

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ensigns, bear either on a canton, or in escutcheon, in heir option, the ensign of Nova-Scotia being Argent, a Cross of St. Andrew, Azure (the badge of Scotland counterchanged) charged with an escutcheon of the royal arms of Scotland; supported on the dexter by the royal unicorn, and on the sinister by a Savage or Wild Man, proper; and for the crest a branch of Laurel and a Thistle, issuing from two hands conjoined, the one being armed, and the other naked, with this motto, *Munit hæc et altera vincit*. And that they, and their heirs male should, in all time coming, have place in all his majesty's and his successors armies, near and about the royal standard, for the defence thereof. And that they and their heirs male may have two attenders of the body for bearing up the pall, one principal mourner, and four assistants, at their funerals; and that they should be always called, intituled, and designed by the name and title of Baronet; and that in all Scottish speeches and writings, the addition of *Sir*, and in all other discourses and writings, a word signifying the same, should precede their names and other titles, and that the stile and title of Baronet should be subjoined thereto, in all letters patent and other writs whatsoever, as a necessary addition of dignity, and that each of them should be intituled Sir A. B. Baronet; and his, and his sons wives, should enjoy the stile, title, and appellation of Lady, Madam, and Dame respectively, according

cording to the usual phrase in speaking and writing. And also his majesty did thereby promise, that the number of the Baronets, as well in Scotland, as the new colony of Nova-Scotia, should never exceed the number of 150 (though this number is at present somewhat augmented) and did likewise declare, that he, nor his successors, should never create nor erect, in time coming, any other dignity, degree, stile, name, order, title, or state, nor should give the priority or precedency to any person or persons, under the stile, degree, and dignity of a lord of parliament of Scotland, which should be, or should be presumed to be higher, superior, or equal to that of Baronet: and that the Baronet should have liberty to take place before any such who should happen to be created of any such degree or order; and that their wives, sons, daughters, and sons wives, should have their places accordingly; and that if any question or doubt should arise about their places and prerogatives, the same should be decided and judged according to these laws and customs, by which other degrees of heritable dignities have their privileges cognosced and determined. And finally, that none should be created Baronet, either of Scotland or Nova-Scotia, till he had first fulfilled the conditions designed by his majesty for the good and increase of that plantation, and until he had certified the same to the king by his majesty's lieutenant there.

These

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These patents were ratified in parliament, and were always in this form till the selling of Nova-Scotia to the French, after which time they were made much shorter, and granted in general terms, with all the privileges, precedencies, &c. of the former Baronets. And in the year 1629, his majesty did allow these Baronets a particular cognizance, which will be best known by the copy of the following letter, directed by his majesty king Charles I. to the privy-council of Scotland :

‘ Right trusty and right well-beloved cousin and
 ‘ counsellor, right trusty and well-beloved cousins
 ‘ and counsellors, and right trusty and well-beloved
 ‘ counsellors, we greet you well : Whereas upon good
 ‘ consideration, and for the better advancement of
 ‘ the plantation of New-Scotland, which may much
 ‘ import the good of our service, and the honour and
 ‘ benefit of that our antient kingdom, our royal father
 ‘ did intend, and we since have erected, the order and
 ‘ title of Baronet in our said antient kingdom, which
 ‘ we have since established and conferred the same on
 ‘ divers gentlemen of good quality. And seeing our
 ‘ trusty and well-beloved counsellor, Sir William
 ‘ Alexander, knight, our principal secretary of that
 ‘ our antient kingdom of Scotland, and our lieutenant
 ‘ of New-Scotland, who these many years past
 ‘ hath been at great charges for the discovery thereof,
 ‘ hath now a colony there, where his son Sir William
 ‘ is

NOVA-SCOTIA BARONETS. 55

' is now resident; and we being most willing to afford
 ' all the possible means of encouragement that conve-
 ' niently we can, to the Baronets of that our antient
 ' kingdom, for the furtherance of so good a work,
 ' and to the effect they may be honoured, and have
 ' place in all respects, according to their patents from
 ' us, we have been pleased to authorize and allow, as
 ' by these presents, for us and our successors, we au-
 ' thorize and allow the said lieutenant and Baronets,
 ' and every one of them, and their heirs male, to wear
 ' and carry about their necks, in all time coming, an
 ' orange-tawny silk ribbon, whereon shall hang pen-
 ' dant, in an escutcheon Argent, a Saltire, Azure,
 ' thereon an escutcheon of the arms of Scotland, with
 ' an imperial crown above the scutcheon, and en-
 ' circled with this motto, *Fax mentis honestæ gloria*;
 ' which cognizance our said present lieutenant shall
 ' deliver now to them from us, that they may be the
 ' better known and distinguished from other persons:
 ' and that none pretend ignorance of the respect due
 ' unto them, our pleasure therefore is, that by open
 ' proclamation at the market-cross of Edinburgh,
 ' and of all other head burghs of our kingdom, and
 ' such other places as you shall think necessary, you
 ' intimate our royal pleasure and intention herein to
 ' all our subjects. And if any person, out of neglect
 ' or contempt, shall presume to take place or prece-
 ' dency of the said Baronets, their wives, or children,
 ' which

56 OF THE INSTITUTION, &c.

' which is due unto them by their patents, or to wear
 ' their cognizance, we will, that upon notice thereof
 ' given to you, you punish such offenders, by fining
 ' or imprisoning them, as you shall think fitting,
 ' that others may be terrified from attempting the
 ' like. And we ordain, that from time to time, as
 ' occasion of granting or renewing their patents, or
 ' their heirs succeeding to the dignity, shall offer,
 ' that the said power to them to carry the said ribbon
 ' and cognizance shall be therein particularly granted
 ' and inserted. And we likewise ordain, that these
 ' presents be inserted and registered in the books of
 ' our council and exchequer, and that you cause a
 ' register of the same in the books of the Lyon King
 ' of Arms and Herald, there to remain *ad futu-*
 ' *rum rei memoriam*; and that all parties interested
 ' may have authentic copies and extracts thereof.
 ' And for your so doing, these our letters shall be
 ' unto you, and every one of you, from time to time,
 ' your sufficient warrant and discharge in that behalf.
 ' Given at our court at Whitehall, the 17th Novem-
 ' ber 1629, in the fifth year of our reign.'

OF

P R E C E D E N C Y.

TOUCHING place and precedency, it is first to be noted, that persons of every degree of honour or dignity, take place according to the seniority of their creation, and not of years, unless descended of the blood royal, in which case they have place of all others of the same degree.

The younger sons of the preceding rank take place from the eldest son of the next mediate, viz. the younger sons of dukes from the eldest sons of earls; the younger sons of earls from the eldest sons of barons.

There have been some alterations made as to precedency (as may be observed by inspecting the tables) and therefore some exception will appear to some of the foregoing rules, by some decrees and establishments of king James I. and king Charles I. whereby all the sons of viscounts and barons are allowed to precede Baronets. And the eldest sons and daughters of Baronets have place given them before the eldest sons and daughters of any knights, of what degree or order soever, though superior to that of a Baronet (these being but temporary dignities, whereas that of

Baronets is hereditary); and the younger sons of Baronets are to have place next after the eldest sons of knights. (See the Decrees.)

Note also, that as there are some great officers of state who take place (although they are not noblemen) above the nobility of higher degree; so there are some persons who, for their dignities in the church, degrees in the universities, and inns of court, officers in the state or army (although they are neither knights nor gentlemen born) yet take place amongst them. Thus all colonels and field-officers (who are honourable) as also master of the artillery, and quarter-master general; doctors of divinity, law, physic, and music; deans, chancellors, prebendaries, heads of colleges in the universities, and serjeants at law, are, by courtesy, allowed place before ordinary esquires. And all bachelors of divinity, law, physic, and music; masters of arts, barristers in the inns of courts; lieutenant-colonels, majors, captains, and other commissioned military officers; and divers patent officers in the king's household, may equal, if not precede, gentlemen who have none of these qualifications.

In towns corporate, the inhabitants of cities (and herein those of the capital or metropolitan city are the first ranked) are preferred to those of boroughs; and those who have borne magistracy, to all others. And here a younger alderman or bailey takes not

precedency from his senior by being knighted, or as being the elder knight, as was the case of alderman Craven, who (though no knight) had place as senior alderman, before all the rest who were knights, at the coronation of king James. This is to be understood as to public meetings relating to the town; for it is doubted whether it will hold good in any neutral place. It has been also determined in the Heralds office, that all who have been lord mayors of London shall every where take place of all knights-bachelors, because they have been the king's lieutenants.

It was likewise adjudged in the case of Sir John Crook, serjeant at law, by the judges in court, that such serjeants as were his seniors, though not knighted, should have preference, notwithstanding his knight-hood.—Sir George Mackenzie, of Precedency.

All colonels are honourable, and by the law of arms ought to precede simple knights.—Gwillim's Display, &c.

Women, before marriage, have precedency by their father; but there is this difference between them and the male children, that the same precedency is due to all the daughters that is due to the eldest; but it is not so among the sons.

By marriage a woman participates of her husband's dignities; but none of the wife's dignities can come by marriage to her husband, but are to descend to her next heir.

If a woman have precedence by creation, descent, or birth, she retains the same, though she marries an inferior. But it is observable, that if a woman nobly born marry any nobleman as a baron, she shall take place according to the degree of her husband, though she be a duke's daughter.

A woman, privileged by marriage with one of noble degree, shall retain the privilege due to her by her husband, though he should be degraded by forfeiture, &c. for crimes are personal.—Mackenzie, of Precedency.

The wife of the eldest son of any degree takes place of the daughters of the same degree (who always have place immediately after the wives of such eldest sons) and both of them take place of the younger sons of the preceding degree. Thus, the lady of the eldest son of an earl takes place of an earl's daughter, and both of them precede the wife of the younger son of a marquis; also the wife of any degree precedes the wife of the eldest son of the preceding degree. Thus the wife of a marquis precedes the wife of the eldest son of a duke.

This holds, not only in comparing degrees, but also families of the same degree among themselves; for instance, the daughter of a senior earl yields place to the wife of a junior earl's eldest son. Though if such daughter be an heiress, she will then be allowed place before the wives of the eldest sons of all younger earls.—Segar, p. 240.

PRECEDENCY AMONG MEN.

THE King.
 Prince of Wales.
 Princes of the blood, viz.
 sons, grandsons, brothers,
 uncles, or nephews of the
 king.
 Archbishop of Canterbury.
 Lord chancellor, or Lord
 keeper.
 Archbishop of York.
 Lord treasurer of England.
 Lord president of the privy-
 council.
 Lord privy-seal.
 Dukes.
 Marquises.
 The eldest sons of dukes.
 Earls.
 The eldest sons of mar-
 quises.
 The younger sons of dukes.
 Viscounts.
 The eldest sons of earls.
 The younger sons of mar-
 quises.
 Bishops.
 Barons.
 The speaker of the house of
 commons.
 The eldest sons of viscounts.
 The younger sons of earls.

The eldest sons of ba-
 rons.
 Knights of the most noble
 order of the garter.
 Privy-counsellors.
 Chancellor and under-trea-
 surer of the Exchequer.
 Chancellor of the duchy of
 Lancaster.
 Lord chief-justice of the
 King's-bench.
 Master of the rolls.
 Lord chief-justice of the
 Common-pleas.
 Lord chief-baron of the
 Exchequer.
 The other judges and ba-
 rons of the degree of the
 coif of the said courts.
 Knights-bannerets made
 under the king's banner
 or standard, displayed in
 an army royal, in open
 war, and the king per-
 sonally present.
 The younger sons of vis-
 counts.
 The younger sons of ba-
 rons.
BARONETS of the ENGLISH
ORDER.

Baronets

Baronets of Nova-Scotia.	Knights-bachelors eldest sons.
Baronets of Ireland*.	Baronets younger sons.
Knights-bannerets of a mean creation.	Esquires of the king's creating, by the imposition of a collar of SS's.
Knights of the Bath.	The esquires attending on knights of the Bath.
Knights-bachelors.	Ordinary, or reputed esquires, as justices of the peace, barristers at law, lieutenant-colonels, majors, captains, &c.
Masters in Chancery.	Gentlemen.
Colonels, serjeants at law, doctors, deans.	Citizens.
Baronets eldest sons.	Burgesses, &c.
Knights of the garter's eldest sons.	
Knights-bannerets eldest sons.	
Knights of the Bath's eldest sons.	

PRECEDENCY AMONG WOMEN.

THE Queen.

Princess of Wales.

Princesses and duchesses of the blood royal.

Duchesses.

Wives of the eldest sons, } of dukes of the blood royal.

Daughters

Wives of marquises.

Wives of the eldest sons, } of dukes.

Daughters

Countesses.

* Baronets, English and Irish, when in Ireland, take their place and precedence amongst themselves, according to the dates of their respective letters patents under the English or Irish seal.

Wives

- Wives of the eldest sons, } of marquises.
 Daughters
 Wives of the younger sons of dukes.
 Viscountesses.
 Wives of the eldest sons, } of earls.
 Daughters
 Wives of the younger sons of marquises.
 Baronesses, or the wives of barons.
 Wives of the eldest sons, } of viscounts.
 Daughters
 Wives of the younger sons of earls.
 Wives of the eldest sons, } of barons.
 Daughters
 Wives of the younger sons of viscounts.
 Wives of the younger sons of barons.
 WIVES OF BARONETS.
 Wives of knights of the garter.
 Wives of knights-bannerets of each kind.
 Wives of knights of the Bath.
 Wives of knights-bachelors.
 Wives of the eldest sons, } of baronets.
 Daughters
 Wives of the eldest sons, } of knights of the garter.
 Daughters
 Wives of the eldest sons, } of knights-bannerets.
 Daughters
 Wives of the eldest sons, } of knights of the Bath.
 Daughters
 Wives of the eldest sons, } of knights-bachelors.
 Daughters
 Wives of the younger sons of baronets.
 Wives of esquires by creation.
 Wives of esquires attending on knights of the Bath.
 Wives of esquires by office or reputation, as justices of
 the peace, barristers at law, &c.

Wives

Wives of gentlemen.
 Daughters of esquires.
 Daughters of gentlemen.
 Wives of citizens.
 Wives of burgesſes, &c.

In a ſolemn Proceſſion made by his Maſteſty King JAMES I. to St. Paul's Cathedral, London, 26 Mar. 1620, the BARONETS were thus ranked in that Ceremonial; as we find in Sir William Dugdale's Hiſtory of St. Paul's Cathedral, which we have here inſerted to ſhew the Precedency.

Meffengers of the chamber.
 Gentlemen harbingers.

Serjeant-porter.

Gentlemen, } the Prince's ſervants.
 Eſquires, }

Gentlemen, } the King's ſervants.
 Eſquires, }

Sewers, the King's ſervants.

Quarter-waiters.

Gentlemen-uſhers, daily waiters.

Clerks of the ſignet.

Clerks of the privy-ſeal.

Clerks of the council.

Clerks of the parliament.

Clerks of the crown.

Chaplains having dignity, as deans, &c.

Aldermen

Aldermen of London.

The Prince's counsel at law.

The King's advocate and remembrancer.

The King's attorney and solicitor-general.

Serjeants at law.

King's serjeant.

Masters of the chancery.

Knights-bachelors.

Secretaries of the French and Latin tongues.

Esquires of the body.

Sewers,

Carvers,

Cup-bearers,

} in ordinary.

Masters of standing officers,

{ Tents.
Revels.
Armory.
Wardrobe.
Ordinance.

Masters of requests.

Chamberlain of the Exchequer.

Trumpets.

Gentlemen of the privy-chamber, and bed-chamber,
in ordinary.

Knights of the Bath.

Knights-ambassadors, lord-president, and deputy.

Vice-Admiral, and knight-marshal.

Treasurer of the Exchequer, and master of the jewel-
house.

BARONETS.

Barons younger sons.

Viscounts younger sons.

Judges of the coif.

Chief-baron of the Exchequer, and chief-justice of the
Common-pleas.

Master of the Rolls and chief-justice of the King's-bench.
Chancellor

66 PROCESSION TO ST. PAUL'S.

Chancellor of the Duchy, and chancellor and under-treasurer of the Exchequer.

Master of the court of wards.

Officers of Arms.

Knights privy-counsellors.

Knights of the garter.

Barons eldest sons.

Earls younger sons.

Viscounts elder sons.

Barons of the parliament.

Bishops.

Marquises younger sons.

Earls eldest sons.

Viscounts.

Dukes younger sons.

Marquises eldest sons.

Earls.

Dukes eldest sons.

Marquises.

Dukes.

Lord privy-seal.

Clarencieux, Norroy.

Lord-chancellor. Archbishop of Canterbury.

Gentlemen-	}	Garter Principal	}	Lord-
ushers.		King of Arms.		mayor.

The PRINCE.

Serjeants at Arms.

The sword, carried by the earl of ———.

The KING'S MAJESTY.

Master of the horse, leading a spare horse.

Vice-chamberlain.

Captain of the guard.

The guard.

Footmen, and querries, on each side.

Pensioners, with their axes, on each side.

A C C O U N T

OF THE MOST NOBLE

ORDER OF THE GARTER,

Instituted by EDWARD the Third, in the Year 1350.

THIS most noble and illustrious order (if we consider either its antiquity, or the nobleness of the personages that have been inrolled therein) excels and outvies all other institutions of honour in the whole world, and owes its original to the great hero of that age Edward III. who conquered France and Scotland, and brought their kings prisoners to England.

It began in 1350, the 24th of his reign, viz. 119 years before the foundation of the order of St. Michael, by Lewis XI. king of France, 1469; 80 years before the institution of the order of the Golden Fleece, by Philip II. the second duke of Burgundy, 1430; and 190 before king James V. of Scotland restored the order of St. Andrew, or the Thistle; and 209 years before the order of the Elephant was instituted in Denmark.

King Edward, upon a view of recovering of France (which descended to him by right of his mother) made it his business to draw the best soldiers of Europe into

68 KNIGHTS OF THE GARTER.

his interest, and thereupon projecting and setting up king Arthur's Round Table, he proclaimed a solemn tilting, to invite foreigners of quality and courage to the exercise.

The place for the solemnity being fixed at Windsor, he, upon New-year's Day, in 1344, published his royal letters of protection for the safe coming and return of such foreign knights as had a mind to venture their reputation at those jousts and tournaments, which were to be held on the 19th of January ensuing.

Moreover, he provided a great supper to begin the solemnity; and then ordaining this feast to be annually kept at Whitsontide, he for that purpose erected a particular building in the castle, wherein he placed a round table of 200 feet in diameter, in imitation of king Arthur's at Winchester; and thereat entertained the knights, at his own expence of 100l. per week.

This mighty and invincible prince Edward, being endowed with great piety, commended himself and his companions to the protection of St. George of Cappadocia, whose parents being Christians, afforded him the advantage of being educated in that religion; and he taking upon him the profession of a soldier, was made a tribune or colonel in Palestine (his mother's country) in which post he behaving himself with great courage and conduct, he was preferred to
higher

higher stations in the army by the emperor Dioclesian; but the said St. George afterwards complaining of the said emperor for his severities against the Christians, and arguing in their defence, he was thereupon imprisoned and cruelly treated; and the emperor perceiving his constancy to the Christians was not to be shaken, he was, on the 23d of April, anno 290, drawn through the city and beheaded; and thus he received the crown of martyrdom. And that his memory might be still continued, king Edward gave his companions, for part of their daily habit, the image of the said Saint (sitting on horseback, encountering the dragon with a tilting spear) appendant to a blue riband, continually to be worn about their necks.

In 1347, the said king issuing out his garter for the signal of a battle that was crowned with success, (which is supposed to be the battle of Cressy) where he took John the French king prisoner, and brought him to England; at which time he had also prisoner David king of Scots, as before-mentioned; and Edward his son, the Black Prince, expelling the rebels of Castile, and enthroning Don Pedro, their lawful king; he, upon these mighty and glorious exploits, instituted this order, giving the Garter preheminance amongst its ensigns, whence the select number, whom he incorporated into a Fraternity, were stiled *Equites Aureæ Periscelidis*, viz. Knights of the Golden Garter;

70 KNIGHTS OF THE GARTER.

ter; and the habit and ensigns of the order are as follow, viz.

Garter, Surcoat, Mantle, Hood, George, Collar, Cap, and Feather; the four first whereof were assigned by the Founder, and the rest by king Henry VIII. And all these together are called the whole habit or ensigns of the order, which we shall treat of succinctly, beginning with the Garter.

The Royal Garter, which, as aforesaid, challengeth the preheminance, by reason the noble order from thence is denominated, is the first part of the habit presented to foreign princes and absent knights, who, and all other knights elect, are therewith first adorned; and is of so great honour and grandeur, that by the bare investiture with this noble ensign, the knights are esteemed companions of the greatest military order in the world.

This noble ensign, the garter, which is worn on the left leg, between the knee and calf, was so instituted by the founder at the erection of the order; and was to put the companions in mind, that as by their order they were joined in a firm league of amity and concord, so by their garter, as by a fast tie of affection, they were obliged to love one another.

He also caused to be enamelled on it this motto, *Honi soit qui mal y pense*, signifying that the magnanimity and bravery of those knights whom he had elected into this order, was such as would empower
and

KNIGHTS OF THE GARTER. 71

and enable them to maintain the quarrel against all those who thought ill of it.

The materials whereof the garter was composed for king Charles II. were blue velvet bordered with fine gold wire, the letters of the motto, and stops, rose and table diamonds (the whole containing 250) and the hinge of the buckle was pure gold, whereon was the sovereign's picture to the breast, crowned with a laurel (the military garb of the first Roman emperors) and on the backside of the pendant, which was also of gold, was engraved St. George on horseback encountering the dragon.

When the sovereign designs to elect a companion into this most illustrious order, the chancellor belonging to the said order draws up the letters, which passing both under the sovereign's sign manual and the signet of the order, are sent to the person by Garter Principal King of Arms, and are to this effect:

' We, with the companions of our most noble order
' of the Garter, assembled in chapter holden this pre-
' sent day at our castle at Windsor, considering the
' virtuous fidelity you have shewn, and the honour-
' able exploits you have done in our service, by vin-
' dicating and maintaining our just rights, &c. have
' elected and chosen you one of the companions
' of our order. Therefore we require you to make
' your speedy repair unto us, to receive the en-
' signs

‘ signs thereof, and be ready for your installation upon
 ‘ the day of this present month, &c.’

The Garter, which (as aforesaid) is of blue velvet, bordered with fine gold wire (having commonly the letters of the motto of the same) is buckled upon the leg at the time of the election with this ceremony :

‘ To the honour of God Omnipotent, and in memorial of the blessed martyr St. George, tie about
 ‘ thy leg, for thy renown, this noble Garter ; wear it
 ‘ as the symbol of the most illustrious order, never to
 ‘ be forgotten or laid aside ; that thereby thou may’st
 ‘ be admonished to be courageous ; and having undertaken a just war, in which thou shalt be engaged,
 ‘ thou mayest stand firm, valiantly fight, and successfully conquer.’

The princely garter being thus buckled on, and the words of its signification pronounced, the elect knight is brought before the sovereign, who puts about his neck a sky-coloured riband, whereunto is appendant (wrought in gold, within the Garter) the image of St. George on horseback, with his drawn sword, encountering with the dragon ; his admonition being thus :

‘ Wear this riband about thy neck, adorned with
 ‘ the image of the blessed Martyr and Soldier of
 Christ,

KNIGHTS OF THE GARTER. 73

‘ Christ, St. George, by whose imitation provoked,
 ‘ thou mayest so overpass both prosperous and adverse
 ‘ adventures, that having stoutly vanquished thy ene-
 ‘ mies, both of body and soul, thou mayest not only
 ‘ receive the praise of this transient combat, but be
 ‘ crowned with the palm of eternal victory.’

The present KNIGHTS are,

- | | |
|---|--|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Sovereign. 2. Prince of Wales. 3. Duke of Gloucester. 4. Prince Ferdinand. 5. Landgrave of Hesse
Castle. 6. Prince of Orange. 7. Duke of Cumberland. 8. Bishop of Osnaburg. 9. Duke of Mecklen-
burg Strelitz. 10. Prince of Brunswick. 11. Duke of Rutland. 12. Duke of Leeds. 13. Duke of Newcastle. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 14. Duke of Montague. 15. Duke of Northumber-
land. 16. Earl of Hertford. 17. Marq. of Rockingham. 18. Earl Temple. 19. Earl of Bute. 20. Duke of Marlborough. 21. Duke of Grafton. 22. Earl Gower. 23. Lord North. 24. Earl of Rochford. 25. Lord Weymouth. 26. Vacant. |
|---|--|

Dr. John Thomas, bishop of Winchester, prelate.

Dr. John Hare, bishop of Salisbury, chancellor.

Hon. John Harley, D. D. register.

Thomas Brown, Esq. Garter King at Arms.

Sir F. Molyneux, knight, usher of the Black Rod,

K ACCOUNT

A C C O U N T

OF THE

ORDER OF THE THISTLE.

THE order of the Thistle, by reason of its great antiquity, and memorable institution, is called most antient and noble, being founded (as several historians relate) on the following events :

Athelstane, a Danish prince, to whom Alfred gave Northumberland, invaded the Picts, who then inhabited the south of Scotland; and in the year 790 overtook king Hungus at Haddington, about 28 miles from the borders; but the Picts being inferior in strength, kept guard in the night, while Hungus betook himself to prayer; who, falling asleep afterwards, dreamed he saw Andrew the apostle standing by him, and promising him victory : which vision he declared to his people; and the next day, as soon as the battle began (as they add) St. Andrew's cross (in form of a saltire, whereon he suffered martyrdom) appearing in the air, it so terrified the English, and animated the Picts (and Scots, whom Achaius king of Scotland had sent over to their assistance) that the latter obtained a signal victory, and slew Athelstane.

ORDER OF THE THISTLE. 75

This success king Hungus ascribed to St. Andrew, and besides other gifts offered him the tithes of his royal demesnes, and went in solemn procession to the kirk of St. Andrew, in the town now so called, to return thanks for the victory.

The Scots succeeding the Picts in those countries, have used the figure of that cross in their ensigns and banners ever since; and in the year 819, Achaius instituting an order of knighthood, gave the cross of that Saint for their badge. This order consisted of thirteen persons, alluding to our Saviour and the twelve Apostles (as it is now represented by the sovereign and twelve brethren); but was much refined by king James V. who being honoured with the garter from England, the Tison d'Or from the emperor, and St. Michael from France, he celebrated the festivals of them all; and setting up their several arms, with their orders of knighthood about them, over the gate of his palace of Linlithgow, he erected his own, with the order of St. Andrew in the midst of them.

About the time of the Reformation this order was scarcely used, the knights then being so very zealous for the reformed religion, that they left their order where they laid down their popery; and it was not resumed till the reign of king James VII. who created eight knights, and for their better regulation, signed a body of statutes, and appointed the royal

chapel at Holyrood-house to be the chapel of the order, as it still continues (and by his direction was repaired, having a fine organ, with the sovereign and knights brethrens stalls, and their respective banners hung over them); but in 1688, the misfortunes of his reign preventing his completing that noble design, it again lay dormant, till her late majesty queen Anne, on the 31st of December 1703. was pleased to sign another body of statutes, whereby it was restored to its antient magnificence.

King George I. on the 17th of February 1714-15, was pleased to confirm the statutes signed by queen Anne, as above-mentioned, with the addition of several more, amongst which was that of adding rays of glory to surround the whole figure of St. Andrew which hangs at the collar; and though from the time of the Reformation to the year 1714-15, both elections and instalments had been dispensed with, his majesty was graciously pleased for the future, that chapters of election should be held in his royal presence; to which end he ordered the great wardrobe to provide the knights brethren, and officers of the order, with such mantles as the statutes of the said order appointed.

The ensigns of this most antient and noble order are, the image of St. Andrew, vested in cloth of gold, irradiated (as before has been observed) by king George I. with the white cross of his martyrdom

dom on his breast, and is appendant to the collar of the said order, which is worn by the knights companions on the 30th of November, the day of their grand feast, and upon other extraordinary occasions.

This collar is made of pure gold, fashioned into Thistles and sprigs of Rue linked together, enamelled Vert, being the two antient badges or symbols of the Scots and Picts, the one not to be touched without hurt, and the other being an antidote against poison; hence the motto, *Nemo me impune læssit*.

The ordinary or common badges worn by the knights of this most antient order are, 1st, a cross surmounted by a star of four points, all of silver, and over them a green circle, bordered and lettered with gold, containing the said motto; and in the centre is a Thistle proper; all which is embroïdered on their left breast, and worn with the collar, and at all times with the other common ensigns, which is a green riband spread over the left shoulder, and brought under the right arm, appendant to which is the image of St. Andrew in a purple robe, with his cross on his breast, as before, all within an oval of gold, enamelled Vert, with the former motto; but sometimes they wear encircled, after the same manner, a Thistle crowned with an imperial crown.

Note, King James VII, appointed the knights brethren to wear the before-mentioned image of St. Andrew

78 ORDER OF THE THISTLE.

drew upon a blue watered tabby riband, which by queen Anne, in 1703, was changed to green, as now worn.

The present KNIGHTS are,

- | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. The King. | 8. Duke of Roxborough. |
| 2. Earl of Portmore. | 9. Earl of Northington. |
| 3. Prince Henry William. | 10. Earl of Roseberry. |
| 4. Duke of Queensbury. | 11. Earl of Galloway. |
| 5. Earl of Carlisle. | 12. Duke of Gordon. |
| 6. Duke of Buccleugh. | 13. Marquis of Lothian. |
| 7. Viscount Stormont. | |

Dr. Robert Hamilton, dean of the order.

G. Dempster, Esq. secretary.

Campbell Hooke, Esq. Lion King at Arms.

Robert Quarme, Esq. gentleman usher of the Green Rod.

ORDER

ORDER OF THE BATH.

THE order of the Bath, so called from their bathing used before they were created, was first instituted at the coronation of king Henry IV. anno 1399, when he made forty-six that were bathed in the Tower; and since that time it has been customary for kings and queens to create knights at their coronation, marriages, births of princes, or any other time of public rejoicing. Therefore his majesty king George I. was pleased to re-establish the same, and erect it into a regular military order for ever, as follows:

The person, whilst receiving this honour, kneels before the king, who, after knighting him, puts a red riband over his right shoulder, and so athwart his breast and back, under his left arm, appendant whereto is the badge or symbol of the order (being a sceptre, rose, thistle, and three imperial crowns, conjoined within a circle, all of pure gold, and upon the circle this motto, *Tria juncta in uno*, and are daily worn by each knight companion) and while the said knight is kneeling, Garter King of Arms administers the oath.

The

80 ORDER OF THE BATH.

The last INSTALLATION was held at Westminster on the 19th of May 1779, the PROCESSION and CEREMONIES being in the following manner:

THE above day being appointed for the installation of the knights elect of the most honourable order of the Bath, several of the knights companions dressed in the full habit of the order, the knights elect in their surcoats, mantles, and spurs, and the proxies of the five absent knights elect, each bearing the mantle of his principal on his right arm, met in the Prince's Chamber at Westminster, where their respective esquires also attended, and went in procession to the south-east door of Westminster Abbey, from thence passing down the south-side aisle, and turning through the last arch next the great west door, they crossed the middle aisle, and proceeded up the north-side aisle to king Henry the Seventh's Chapel, in the following order:

Six men in crimson silk scarves, with long staves to clear the way, uncovered.

Drums of his majesty's household.

Drum-Major.

Kettle-drums and trumpets.

Serjeant-Trumpeter with his mace.

Twelve Alms-men of the church of Westminster, two and two in their gowns, with the badges of the order.

Messen-

ORDER OF THE BATH: 81

Messenger of the order in his mantle.

Esquires of the Knights Elect, three and three, their caps in their hands.

Esquires of Knights Companions, their caps on their heads.

Prebendaries of the church of Westminster, two and two.
Officers of Arms.

Pursuivants.

Heralds.

Provincial Kings.

P R O X I E S;

Wearing the furcoat, and girt with the sword of the order, carrying the mantle on their right arms; they had no spurs, nor the hat and feather, but walked with a hat in their hands.

Sir George Munro,
for

Sir Hector Munro.

Sir Charles Gould, Knt. Sir James Duff, Knt,
for for

Sir Edward Hughes. Sir James Harris.

Sir Thomas Fowke, Knt.
for

Sir Henry Clinton.

And

Sir Hew Whiteford Dalrymple,
for

Sir James Adolphus Oughton.

L KNIGHTS

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for

Sir Henry Clinton.

And

Sir Hew Whiteford Dalrymple,
for

Sir James Adolphus Oughton.

L KNIGHTS

ORDER OF THE BATH.

KNIGHTS ELECT,

Carrying their hats and feathers in their hands.

Earl of Antrim.

Sir William Howe.

Right Hon. Sir John Irwine.

Sir Guy Carleton.

Right Hon. Sir John Blaquiere.

Sir William Gordon.

Sir Robert Gunning.

Sir George Howard.

KNIGHTS COMPANIONS,

In the full habit of the Order, with their hats and feathers on their heads.

Sir William Lynch.

Sir Charles Thompson.

Sir Ralph Payne.

Sir John Lindsay.

Earl of Bellamont.

Sir William Draper.

Sir Charles Frederick.

Sir George Warren.

Lord Amherst.

Sir John G. Griffin.

Sir George Pocock.

Gentleman Usher.—Register.—Secretary.

Bath King of Arms.—Garter.—Genealogist.

The Bishop of Rochester, Dean of Westminster, and Dean of the order, carrying in his right hand the form of the oath and admonition.

His royal highness Prince Frederick, Bishop of Osnaburg, first and principal Knight Companion, in the full habit of the order as Great Master.

Twelve Yeomen of the Guards closed the procession.

THE Staff-men entered the Chapel, and placed themselves three on each side of king Henry the Seventh's Chapel, in the recesses of the windows.

The

The drums, kettle-drums and trumpets divided at the doors of the Chapel, and formed a passage on the outside.

The Alms-men entered the Chapel, and having made joint reverences, first to the altar, and then to the Sovereign's stall, passed six on each side of king Henry the Seventh's tomb, to the recesses of the windows.

The Messenger, with like reverences, placed himself between the altar and the stall of the junior knight.

The esquires made like reverences together in the middle of the choir, and stood before their respective seats.

The Prebendaries, after like reverences, went within the rails of the altar.

The Officers of Arms made like reverences together in the middle of the choir, and stood near the foot of the Prince's stall.

The Proxies, Knights Elect, and Knights Companions made their double reverences singly or in pairs, according to the method observed in the procession, and retired under their respective banners, the Knights Companions being covered.

The Register, Secretary, and Usher made their double reverences in the middle of the choir, and stood before their bench at the foot of the Sovereign's stall.

84 ORDER OF THE BATH.

Garter, Genealogist, and Bath did the same, and stood before their bench.

The Dean did the same, and stood before his chair.

His royal highness Prince Frederick, Great Master, having made his double reverences, stood under his banner covered,

The doors of the Chapel were then closed, and the Yeomen remained on the outside.

The anthem being ended, Bath King of Arms made his double reverences in the middle of the choir, and then bowed to his royal highness Prince Frederick, who thereupon made his double reverences under his banner, ascended into his stall, repeated his reverences, and sat down covered.

Bath then bowed to Sir George Pocock singly (his companion not being present) who thereupon made his double reverences, ascended into his stall, repeated his reverences, and sat down covered.

Bath then bowed to Lord Amherst and Sir John Griffin Griffin, Companions, who made their double reverences, ascended their stalls, repeated their reverences, and sat down covered.

In this manner all the Knights Companions took their stalls, except the two juniors, Sir William Lynch and Sir Charles Thompson, who remained under their banners to offer the achievements of the deceased knights.

The Knights Elect and Proxies also remained under their banners.

Then Bath taking up the banner of the late Earl of Inchiquin, senior deceased knight, proceeded to the middle of the choir, where being joined by Clarencieux King of Arms, and Richmond Herald acting for Norroy King of Arms, making their double reverences, he bowed to his royal highness Prince Frederick as Grand Master.

His royal highness thereupon descended from his stall, and making his double reverences received the banner from Bath; and being supported by Clarencieux and Richmond, carried it with the point forwards to the altar, where with one reverence he delivered it to the Prebendaries; and on the return, making double reverences in the middle of the choir, was reconducted to his stall by Clarencieux and Richmond; and his royal highness sat down covered.—The organ and other instruments accompanied this part of the ceremony with the dead march in the Oratorio of Saul.

Bath then took up the banner of the late viscount Fitzwilliam, the next senior deceased knight; and, standing between the door of the Chapel and the middle of the choir, bowed to the two junior Knights Companions, who making their double reverences, received the banner from Bath; and being preceded by two heralds, carried it between them to the altar, delivered it to the Prebendaries, and making the usual reverences returned to Bath.

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The banners of all the other deceased knights, viz. Sir Thomas Whitmore, the earl of Mexborough, Lord Onslow, Lord Carysfort, Sir James Grey, Sir William Beauchamp Proctor, Sir John Gibbons, Sir Charles Saunders, Lord Clive, Sir John Moore, and Sir Charles Montagu, were offered in like manner by the two junior Knights Companions, preceded by two heralds; which being done, they ascended into their stalls, making the usual reverences, and sat down covered.

Then Bath bowed to Sir Hew Dalrymple, proxy for Sir James Adolphus Oughton, senior Knight Elect, who thereupon made his double reverences, ascended into his stall, and stood therein, holding his hat in his hand.

Then Bath bowed to Sir Robert Gunning and Sir George Howard, who made their double reverences together, ascended to their stalls, and stood therein with their hats and feathers in their hands.

In this manner all the Knights Elect and Proxies ascended to their stalls.

Then Bath, carrying the book of the statutes and the great collar of the order on a cushion, having the Usher on his left hand, and being followed by the Dean, proceeded to the middle of the choir, where they made their reverences together.

His royal highness Prince Frederick then made his double reverences, descended from his stall, and being

ing followed by the Dean, entered into that of Sir James Adolphus Oughton, where receiving the book of the statutes from Bath, his royal highness presented it to Sir Hew Dalrymple, Proxy for Sir James, and the Dean administered the oath; his royal highness then placed him in the seat of his principal, whereupon he rose up, and made his double reverences; then his royal highness, having saluted him, returned with Bath, the Usher, and Dean, to the middle of the choir, and the Proxy sat down uncovered.

His royal highness next proceeded to the stall of Sir Robert Gunning, and receiving the book of the statutes from Bath, presented it to the knights, and the Dean administered the oath; then the collar being delivered to his royal highness, he invested the knight therewith, put the hat and feathers on his head, and placed him in his seat, who thereupon rising up, and making his reverences, his royal highness saluted him, and then returned as before to the middle of the choir, and the knight sat down covered.

All the Knights and Proxies having been installed in this manner, his royal highness returned to his stall, where making his reverences, he sat down covered.

The officers then returned to their seats, and the *Sanctus* being sung, the Dean was conducted to the altar by the Usher. During divine service the knights put their hats and feathers on the cushions before them.

88 ORDER OF THE BATH.

Upon the sentence of the offertory, "*Let your light so shine, &c.*" Bath proceeded to the middle of the choir, and made his double reverences; then bowing to the Earl of Antrim, and Sir George Munro Proxy for Sir Hector Munro, his Lordship put on his hat and feather (the Proxy remaining uncovered) and both making their double reverences together, descended into the middle of the choir, repeated their reverences, and withdrew under their banners.

In this manner all the knights were summoned, descended from their stalls, and stood under their banners.

The two Provincial Kings of Arms then making their reverences, waited on his royal highness Prince Frederick, who, going from under his banner, made a reverence towards the altar (but not to the Sovereign's stall) and another reverence at the altar, where taking off his hat and kneeling down, he made his offering of gold and silver; then rising up and putting on his hat, he returned, making his double reverences as he passed to his stall; wherein he repeated the like reverences, and sat down, placing his hat on the cushion before him.

The rest of the Knights or Proxies, singly or with their companions, were in like manner conducted to the altar by the heralds, and after making their offerings returned with the like reverences to their stalls.

Divine

ORDER OF THE BATH. 69

Divine service being ended, the Knights put on their hats and feathers, but the Proxies remained uncovered, and Bath summoned them as before under their banners, and the Knights and Proxies then installed, singly or with their companions, were conducted by two heralds to the altar, as at the first offering, where each Knight standing and drawing his sword, presented it to the Dean, who received it, and laid it on the altar. The Knight then redeemed it of the Dean, who restored it with the proper admonition, according to the oath; which done, they returned under their banners, and the Coronation Anthem, GOD SAVE THE KING! being sung;

A procession was then made back to the Prince's Chamber in the same order it came from thence, except that the Prebendaries retired to the Jerusalem Chamber from the Abbey door, and the Esquires and Officers of Arms, and Officers of the Order, when they came out of the church, were covered.

Without the door of the Abbey the King's Master Cook made the usual admonition to each Companion.

At the door of the Prince's Chamber, a person was appointed by Bath to receive the mantles from the Proxies.

At night there was a most magnificent ball and supper at the Opera-house in the Hay-market, at the expence of the new Knights; at which the foreign ministers, a great number of the nobility, as well as

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of

of persons of distinction of both sexes, were present; and nothing could exceed the abundant variety, splendor, and elegance of the entertainment, the beautiful disposition of the illuminations, and the remarkable order and propriety with which the whole was conducted.

KNIGHTS.

ESQUIRES.

Sir James Adolphus Oughton,	{ William Fullerton. Jacob Reynardson. William Mure.
Sir Robert Gunning.	{ George William Gunning. James Hallett. Gilbert Ochterlony.
Sir George Howard.	{ William Bulkeley. Henry Obrien. John Wightwick.
Right Hon. Sir John Blaquiere,	{ Alexander Aubert. William James Savary. Richard Gee.
Sir William Gordon.	{ Thomas Gordon. Samuel Crawley. David Moreau.
Right Hon. Sir John Irwine.	{ Philip Goldsworthy. Henry Pigot. Thomas Murray.
Sir Guy Carleton.	{ John Weir, John Ashton Shuttleworth. John Robinson.

Sir

ORDER OF THE BATH.

95

Sir William Howe.	{ Nisbet Balfour. William Gardiner. Charles Mawhood.
Sir Henry Clinton.	{ Patrick George Craufurd. Charles Purvis. Thomas Humphrey Lowe.
Sir Edward Hughes.	{ Christopher Clitherow. William Ramus. Alexander Ochterlony.
Sir James Harris.	{ Richard Chetwind. Isaac Hawkins Browne. Geo. Kein Hayward Coussmaker.
Sir Hector Munro.	{ William Richard Rumbold. George Poyntz Rickets. James Royer.
Earl of Antrim.	{ Joseph Sanford. James Callendar. William Molesworth.

The present KNIGHTS are,

The Sovereign.	Sir Eyre Coote.
Bishop of Osnaburg.	Sir William Lynch.
Earl of Braedalbane.	Sir William Hamilton.
Lord Hawke.	Lord Maccartney.
Sir Edward Walpole.	Sir Robert Gunning.
Sir Joseph York.	Sir John Blaquiere.
Lord Amherst.	Sir John Irwine.
Sir C. Frederick.	Sir William Howe.
Earl of Bellamont.	Sir Edward Hughes.
Sir Horace Mann.	Sir Hector Munro.

Sir

Sir Henry Calthorpe.

Sir John Mordaunt.

Lord Boileau.

Sir George Pocock.

Sir John Griffin Griffin.

Sir George Warren.

Sir William Draper.

Sir John Lindsay.

Sir Ralph Payne.

Sir Charles Thompson.

Sir Robert Murray Keith.

Sir James Adolphus
Oughton.

Sir George Howard.

Sir William Gordon.

Sir Guy Carleton.

Sir Henry Clinton.

Sir James Harris.

Dr. John Thomas, Bishop of Rochester, Dean of the
Order.

Thomas Gerey Cullum, Esq. Bath King of Arms.

John Suffield Brown, Esq. Genealogist, and Blank
Curfitor Herald.



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